Rs. 170 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI NO. 100 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden and Port Said.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort. Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 815, Hornby Road opposite Phillips & Co., Chemist or J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Changchun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Darien (Dalne)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Hongkong	Manila,	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Honolulu	Nagasaki,	Shimonoseki
Kobe	Newchwang	Sourabaya,
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	New York	Tientsin
Kaiyuan	Osaka	Tokyo
Kaiyuan (Manchuria.)	Pekin	Tsingtau
	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£70,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.)
J. C. Georges Boillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Bromley-Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.)
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A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
A. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1859.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
88, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Shanghai
Calcutta	Penang	Canton
Madras	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Karachi	Ipoh	Hankow
Delhi	Klang	Peking
Amritsar	Serembam	Tientsin
Rangoon	Taiping	Yokohama
Tavoy	Hongkong	Kobe
Colombo		
JAVA & SUMATRA,	INDO-CHINA, Manila,	Bangkok,
Batavia	Saigon	Cebu
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Iloile
Medan		

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.
The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
J. KEENAN,
Agent.
Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£582,500
Reserve Fund	£650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$19,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yloilo
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
46, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 2,100,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
J. SATO, Manager.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O. Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIGINAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 20,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 20,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 5,680,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.
BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEY YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	PINAN	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,39,102	14	6
Reserve Funds	11,60,777	8	5

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
K. C. MULICK,
Manager.

'FASHION-UP-TO-MARK.'

USE Our "English," "French," "Chinese" and "Japanese" Silks and highly finished "Art Embroidery."

CHIC AND BEAUTY IN EVERY THREAD.

OUR Stock leads the fashion of the day and our patrons are the leaders of "fashion-up-to-date" *Our Show Room is veritable palace of*

MODERN SILK FOR MODERN DRESSES.

SILKS Our Show Room is a Palace of Silk goods; To visit it is a *"Study in Modern fashion"* and modern Dress materials. *Your visit Solicited.*

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING. HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

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(FROM LONDON.)
M. I. PAINTERS S. A. & LONDON.
Painters, Artistic Decorators and Contractors.
OIL AND COLOUR MERCHANTS.
PARAMOUNT OIL PAINTS, Manufactured by Wm. Chs. Smith & Co.
WORKS: Malad, B B & C. I. Railway.
OFFICE: Marine Street, Fort.

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
BRANCH—CALCUTTA.
London Agents:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	12,00,00,000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	7,00,00,050/-
CALLED UP CAPITAL	70,00,005/-

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent per annum. Rules may be obtained on application
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and exchange business undertaken.
JAMES MACPHAIL,
Acting General Manager.

PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO., LIMITED.
BANKERS.
109, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
Receive funds in Current Savings and Deposit Accounts, Grant Advances on Government Paper, Shares and Stocks, Gold and Silver Ornaments and easily marketable commodities and on commercial credit of customers known to us for a long time, effect purchase and sale of Securities and collect interest and dividends. Apply to:—
Dr. PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI,
M.A., Ph. D.

INSURANCE

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort,

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.
By paying your premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.
The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policyholders.
Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of Insuring your life.
RAE & CO., P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents. Secretary.
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents:—Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

TURKO ROMAN BATH
WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.
Separate arrangements for Ladies.
Restorer and Preserver of HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.
Highly appreciated by the medical world.
Open 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.
Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay opposite Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

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FRERE FLETCHER SCHOOL
FORT
Entertainment
AND
Distribution of Prizes
IN AID OF
THE BLINDED SOLDIERS FUND
Excelsior Theatre
APRIL 30th at 5-30.

Tickets: Rs. 2, 2, 1; can be obtained from the school or at the door.

CLARKE'S CIRQUE.
ALL EUROPEAN.
DHOBI TALAO.
NIGHTLY 6-30 AND 9-30
including Sundays.
The Best Riders. The Marvellous Fox Terriers.
The Funniest Clowns. The Mighty Muldoon.
The Finest Horses. The Dexterous Jugglers.
Handy, Andy, Mulligan.
The Droll Jack Point.
The Important Joseph Grimaldi.
Mulligan, the funniest fellow on earth.
Wonderful Flying Trapeze performers.
The Diving Terrier 40 feet dive.
The Imperturbable, Muldoon's Startling Crash.
Mr. A. J. W. Clarke, the best rider and jumper of the age.
The Comical Kangaroos for the first time in any Circus.
Prices from As. 8 to Rs. 4.
Children Half Price at all Performances.
CLARKE'S THE HIGH CLASS AND THE BEST SHOW ON EARTH.
Crowded at each performance.
Booking at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
TO-NIGHT!
Dashing, Fearless, Straight Shooting, Square Dealing,
The Idol of Millions
HARRY CAREY
with
MOLLIE MALONE
in
"STRAIGHT SHOOTING"
The most Wonderful Western Picture Ever Made.
The riding in this picture is perfectly marvellous, and the locations selected are wonderfully adapted to show it off to the best advantage.
There are more thrills per foot, more daring feats of riding, falling from galloping horses, leaps and stunts, than any picture of equal length you may have ever seen.
"A WHALE OF A PICTURE"
Don't Miss it!
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
PRIZE SHOWS: Saturday and Sunday at 5-30.

Dr. MONTROSE IN NEW YORK
A WONDERFUL LABORATORY DISCOVERY!
THRILLING AND STIRRING SCENES
IN THE
FOURTH 9,000 FT. LONG INSTALMENT OF
'CRIMSON STAIN MYSTERY'
FROM SATURDAY 27th APRIL.
AT THE
New Alhambra Cinema
A Tempting Offer: Rs. 500 Cash Prizes will be Distributed in all Classes at the end of the Serial.
SATURDAY & SUNDAY PRIZE MATINEES at 3-30 and 5-15 and Every Night at 7; 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.)
NEW SANDHURST ROAD,
Telephone No. 2417.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
At 6-30 *To-night* At 10 p.m.
GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES
The Gaiety Artistes.
Presents
Select Vaudevilles
AND
A Thrilling Cinema Drama
ADVENTUROUS HONEYMOON
SEE! SEE!!
THE LIONS LET LOOSE.
THE GRIP SCENE Etc.
At 6-30 *To-morrow* At 10 p.m.
EDWARDES THEATRE GAIETY

Watch for the opening Date!
THE QUIPS
including
IDAHO SISTERS DEANE, Etc.

THE EXCELSIOR
Maurice E. Bandman presents the
BANDMAN OPERA Co.
In all the Leading London Musical Successes
To-night Saturday, April 27th at 9-30 p. m.
The Highly Successful American Musical Comedy
"Mr. MANHATTAN"
TO-MORROW SUNDAY,
April 28th, at 5-30 p. m.
HALF PRICE MATINEE
Revival of the ever sparkling Musical Comedy
"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT"
Monday and Tuesday, 29th and 30th
Capt. Brainsfather's Humorous Musical War Play
"THE BETTER OLE"
Wednesday, May 1st.
The great Lyric Theatre, London Success
"THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER"
Thursday and Friday, 2nd and 3rd.
The immensly Popular Musical Comedy
"THE ARCADIANS"
From the Apollo Theatre, London
Prices as usual: Plan at ROSE & Co.
After 3 p. m. at the Theatre.
To-night at 6-30 and To-morrow at 9-45 p.m.
SUPER SENSATIONAL SERIAL
"EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

ELDORADO
Italian Cinema.
(The Cosiest Corner at LAMINGTON ROAD, NORTH.)
TO-NIGHT!
SECOND INSTALMENT OF THE BREEZY BRIGHT, NEW SERIAL
JIMMIE DALE
ALIAS
The Grey Seal
THE MYSTERIOUS.
THE INSCRUTABLE.
THE INVINCIBLE.
What is the great secret of his life?
What do you think of the moral justice of his conduct in doing evil to accomplish good?
SEE THIS WEEK'S THREE FASCINATING EPISODES.
3 Shows Nightly
At 7, 8-45 & 10-15.
PRIZE SHOWS: SATURDAY & SUNDAY at 3-30 & 5-15.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
GREAT SUCCESS OF DUCASSE PROGRAMMES
6-45 *TO-NIGHT* 10
The funniest 5-part Metro film imaginable
"The Haunted Pajamas"
A LAUGH IN EVERY FOOT!
THAT MEANS OVER 5,000 LAUGHS!!
The Love Magnet (Comic) | Pathe Gazette | Spanish Main (Scenic)
To-morrow (Sunday)
ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL, with
the wonderful 6-part British film
"Milestones"
adapted from the famous play by Arnold Bennet & Edward Knoblock, which has proved such a success at this Theatre when performed by the Howitt-Phillips Co.
FAMOUS LONDON ALL-STAR CAST
Popular Prices, | Stalls One Rupee. | Side Box Seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for four Rs. 5. | Dress Circle 8 As. Balcony 4 As. | Gallery 2 As.

Good News!
You will be pleased to learn that the
— WEST END CINEMA —
(New Churney Road)
has been successful in securing a beautiful Drama in 4 parts—5,000 feet for their programme
THIS WEEK
It is a Pasquali Super-Production, and features the inimitable pair that has taken Europe by storm recently—namely BUFFALO, the strongest man in Italy and BILLY, Italy's cleverest dwarf. THIS *Screen episode* of the vicisitudes of a highly-born damsel—bred-up as a *Circus girl* is a melodious Drama of *Love*, *Adventure* and *Daring*.
"Buffalo and the Circus Girl"
you must remember succeeds the wonderful preceding programmes of the *West End Cinema*—"Judex" and the "Daughter of France"—and we can safely guarantee you the four reels presented this week will maintain the traditional high standard of Bombay's most central and the most popular *Picture-Theatre*.
Besides in this week's programme you have the *Gaumont Gazette* and a two-reel side-splitting *Comedy* never exhibited before in Bombay
Charlie Chaplin.
Matinee Prize-Shows to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 and 5-30 p. m. (S. T.).
Other timings: 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

THE MAJESTIC.
THE MODEL PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY. GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.
To night and during the week
A VITAGRAPH BLUE RIBBON PRODUCTION.
The Last Man.
A POWERFUL MILITARY DRAMA
Featuring Mary Anderson and William Duncan showing in dramatic contrast a girl as wild as the country itself and a surgeon with the red-blooded fighting spirit of a pioneer in a play that is vibrant with the great outdoors and alive with thrilling movement. Together with
THE UNIVERSAL SCREEN MAGAZINE
To inform—To teach—To entertain—you and a SCREAMING TWO REEL COMEDY
featuring
Billy Merson
3 shows every night 7, 8-45, and 10-30
Prize Matinee on Saturdays and Sundays at 5-15 p. m.
Our terrace garden is the rendezvous of the cream of Society.
Usual Popular Prices from Rs. 2 to 2 As.

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Best War Pictures at present to be seen in Bombay.
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2nd Chapter begins (Part 10).
German attack on Liege; retirement of Belgian Army; Trail of the Germans through Belgium.
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Episode 15, "The Dagger Duel."—Episode 16, "The Double Disguise."
PATHE'S GAZETTE, ETC.
Time: 7, 8-45 and 10-30. Matinees: Saturday 5, Sunday 3-30 and 5.

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MOLLY KING IN THE
ON-THE-SQARE GIRL

MOLLY KING
PATHE' STAR
Beautifully photographed and with backgrounds that are ever appropriate, this picture seems practically perfect.
"There is plenty of heart interest, plenty of action and plenty of beauty under which heading, in addition to the star and the prettiest collection of girls ever seen in a single five-reel feature, can be included the remarkable array of gowns."
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will perform at the
BALIWALA GRAND TREATRE, TARDEO
on
Tuesday, 30th April, 1918 at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.)
SANGIT
MANAPMAN
in 5 Acts.
Thursday, the 2nd May, 1918 at 8-30 p.m (S.T.)
SANGIT
MRICHHAKATIKA
in 7 Acts.
Friday, 3rd May, 1918 at 8-30 p.m. (S,T)
SANGIT
SWAYAMWARA
in 5 Parts.
No repetition of any performance.
Tickets can be had at—the Mandali's Residence (opposite the Grant Road Station Post ffiofe, old Sewa Sadan Bunglow) from 22nd Onst.
K. P. PANDIT,
Manager.

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LOK B. G. TILAK
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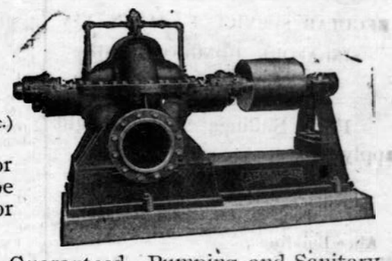
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SCIENCE v/s OPERATION—Piles radically cured. Both external and internal of any standing. Price Rs. 4 per phial. Leucoderma or White Leprosy, Guaranteed cure. Price Rs. 4. Cure for the Deaf. The deaf can hear after using the medicine internally. Rs. 5 per bottle. A WHITE & Co., 50, Tollygunge, CALCUTTA.

WANTED you to purchase a t once a WATERPROOF COAT at Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 each from our Retail Branch at Kalbadevi Road, Kanta Building, opposite the Edward's Theatre, else the stock will exhauste. Coachmen and Chaffeurs Coats and Caps a speciality. K. C. MARROTT, largest Importer of Second-hand clothing, Bombay. 3313

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EVERYTHING CHEAP and the best is Sold daily or auctioned on every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at MEHTA & CO., 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay. 1

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MISCELLANEOUS

SHORT TERMED LOAN on very profitable terms available immediately. Apply Box No. 181, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3991

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial Rs. 2. Dr. Rupchand, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind.

RAPID TRAINING in Shorthand and Typewriting within two months. Service guaranteed. Special Shorthand Speed Tuition. Preparation for L. C. C. Examination. Apply LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, 283, Hornby Road. 3986

SITUATIONS VACANT.

PHOTOGRAPHY—WANTED good NEGATIVE RETOUCHER. BACKHOUSE & Co., Poona. 3853

WANTED.—A BILLIARD MARKER. Apply to the MANAGER, RIPON CLUB, Esplanade Road. 3933

WANTED—CASHIER with three Assistants for the Punjab National Bank, Ld., Bombay, on Rs. 150 per month. Men of experience and position will be preferred. Apply to the Bank. 3845

SALESMAN—For Chemicals Patent Proprietory Articles, Hosiery, Cutlery, Sundry lines. Apply stating terms to Box No. 175, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3980

WANTED—A CLERK for general office work. Good English knowledge essential. Apply personally, R. T. MEHTA & Co., near West End Cinema, Charni Road. 4002

WANTED—A Smart TYPIST, for a Mercantile firm. Pay from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per month, according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 165, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3928

WANTED—A CLERK, experienced in mill castings for an iron foundry, one knowing drawing preferred. Apply Box No. 156, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3907

LINO OPERATORS—WANTED good quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Also a competent MECHANIC. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Press.

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WANTED—.Good MECHANICS for erecting Oil Engines and Ice Machines in Bombay. Apply in person to DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF RECRUITMENT, No. 3 Shed, Wadi Bander, Bombay. 3947

WANTED—An experienced CANVASSER to secure orders for country pickers, leather belting and clay or a firm to take selling agency. Apply Box No. 160, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3917

WANTED—Smart and Energetic ELECTRIC FOREMAN, must be a Carpenter Wireman with at least 10 years' experience. Apply stating previous experience age and salary required to Box No. 153, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3904

WANTED—2 GRADUATES (one with science) and a matric or an undergraduate (with drawing) with experience of teaching on Rs. 100, Rs. 75 and Rs. 35, respectively. Two full years' binding essential. Apply SECRETARY, Rural Education Society, Abrama via Amalsad. 3899

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—CHARGEMEN for Electric Air Compressors running day and night at the Tunnel Works at Khand. Apply in writing with full particulars of experience and stating salary required to GENERAL MANAGER, The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 3999

B. S. RAILWAY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for three months for Bhavnagar State Railway Medical Department. Pay Rs. 35 per month with free quarters, Travelling allowance according to Civil Service Regulations. Apply at once stating qualifications, age, previous experience, if any, with copies of testimonials to Dr. P. DEB, M.B., C.M., Edin. Chief Medical Officer, Bhavnagar State Railway, Bhavnagar Para (Kathiawar.) 4012

WANTED—A MINING ENGINEER for Wolfram mines in Tavoy District (Burma). Applicants, who shall be expected to possess theoretical as well as practical knowledge of mining, should have qualifications to fill a responsible post Failing a suitable candidate, a qualified Civil Engineer having practical experience of mining in India in a responsible capacity may be taken. Engineering graduates who have taken Mining or Geology as an optional subject and have notable experience of handling Indian labour, and 1st Class and 2nd Class Colliery Managers, may also apply. Salary according to qualifications. The selected candidate shall be expected to join in the beginning of June. Applications which should contain particulars of age, nationality, theoretical training, practical experience, qualifications for a responsible post and terms expected, accompanied with testimonials (copies only) in duplicate, should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER, TATA SONS & Co., Tavoy, (Burma.) 3866

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A TYPIST, one knowing Shorthand preferred. Apply to Box No. 179, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3989

WANTED.—MATRICULATED CLERK for business line. Apply in your hand-writing stating pay and experience to Box No. 189 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4011

WANTED.—A LADY TYPIST with previous office experience, knowledge of shorthand desirable, but not essential. Pay Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 190 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4013

WANTED—An experienced PHOTOGRAPHER, knowing all the modern working of studio, electric lights, colour and proper exposure and developing. Good pay for really qualified person. Write to Box No. 178, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3987

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WANTED—TUITIONS by an EXPERT in spinning, weaving and dyeing Guarantees sound practical and theoretical knowledge in the above subjects. For further particulars and terms apply to Box No. 947. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 807

A GENTLEWOMAN, kind and cheerful disposition, seeks ENGAGEMENT as companion or help to invalid Lady or Gentleman or is willing to teach children. 18 years' experience. Please write to Box No. 180 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3990

WANTED.

WANTED—1,000 feet Three Inches CAST IRON MAIN PIPE in 9 feet lengths. Quote price, time, delivery, to Box No. 186, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4003

EXPORT IMPORT MERCHANTS can find PECUNIARY ACCOMMODATION on most profitable terms. Apply Box No. 182, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3991A

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WANTED—Two seater Car in perfect running order and smart in appearance good make. Price not more than Rs. 2,500. Apply sharp Box No. 158, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3909

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N IMPORTANT NOTE—All pupils, who appeared through our School in the Cambridge Senior Local Exam., last December, have been sent up, this March, to the University Matric Exam., without a single exception. Those ambitious of obtaining this double advantage, should see Principal, THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, without delay, for Prospectus and particulars, 259/261, Hornby Rd., Fort.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—At Bennett's Auction on SATURDAY, the 27th, a WALER HORSE, broken to single and double harness. Sold as no further required. Good opportunity. 3954

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FOR SALE—Angles, Tees, Flats, Rounds Squares, Beams, Channels, Plates, Electrical, Sanitary, Engineering and General Hardware Goods. Enquiries invited. PROUDFOOT BROS. & CO. MADRAS. 2035

FOR SALE—WATERPROOF OVERCOATS from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 each at our Retail Branch, opposite the Edward's Theatre, Kanta Buildings, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Coachmen and Chaffeurs Coats and Caps a speciality. K. C. MARROTT, largest Importer of second-hand clothing, Bombay. 3314

FOR SALE.—One GRAY WINDING MACHINE, 200 Spindles, Willan and Mills Make, and Sizing Machine in working order and Pulleys of every sorts. Apply POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & Co., 14, Hummam Street, Bombay. 3956

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Remington No. 10, Visible, 2 colours.	185
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Remington No. 10, 11, Brief and Foolscap	Rebuilts.
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Accessories supplied. Repairs to all Makes of Typewriters. Prices moderate.
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Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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DEOLALI.—ROSEDALE at Nasik Road, to let, fully furnished. For rent and particulars apply to Mr. Cama, 24 Esplanade Road. 1337

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TO BE LET.—Fine and spacious OFFICE PREMISES, fitted with E. L. and Fans on the first floor of Old Secretariat Building at Raja Bahadur Motilal Mansions, Fort, Bombay. Apply to the RECEIVER, 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 3978

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PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, ANDHERI, beg to announce that Mr. JOHN LAWRENCE LOPES is no longer in their service.

ARCHIBALD A. CRAWFORD.
Superintending Engineer.
24th April, 1918. 4004

THE PLANET MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 43a, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of April, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account up to 31st December, 1917.
2. To elect Diretors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of the Auditors, for the year 1917, and to appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd day of April, 1918, to the 6th day of May, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
AHMED RAHIM & SON,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th April, 1918. 3809

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that AD-INTERIM DIVIDENDS for the half year ended 31st December, 1917, at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per 5 per cent. Preference Share of Rs. 500 each, free of Income Tax, and on the other shares at the rate of Rs. 160 per share of Rs. 500 each, and at Rs. 80 per share of Rs. 250 each, free of Income Tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 13th May, 1918, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m., on ordinary week days, and 11-30 a.m. and 1-30 p.m (Standard Time) on Saturdays, at the registered office of the Company, Navasari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, to those shareholders whose names are on the register on Monday, the 22nd April 1918.

Dividend Warrants will be posted to shareholders on the 10th May 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, 22nd April to Saturday 4th May 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
KAVASJI K. MEHTA,
Secretary.
Bombay, 12th April, 1918. 3738

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between the undersigned Nusserwanji Nowroji Antia, Jehangir Nowroji Antia and Framroze Merwanji Khambatta carrying on business as Aerated Water Manufacturers at Prag Mahal, Dhobi Talao, without the Fort, under the style and firm of Messrs. PALLONJI HIRJI & SONS has been DISSOLVED as from the 1st day of February, 1918, SO FAR AS CONCERNS the undersigned Framroze Merwanji Khambatta, who has RETIRED from the said firm.

Dated this 11th day of April, 1918.

NUSSERWANJI NOWROJI ANTIA,
JEHANGIR NOWROJI ANTIA,
FRAMROZE MERWANJI KHAMBATTA.
3881

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for ANNUAL REPAIRS, PETTY WORKS and SUPPLY OF MATERIALS for the Drainage Branch will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY, the 9th day of May, 1918.

Forms of contract will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer.
Bombay Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 26th April, 1918. 4007

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for works in a STORM-WATER DRAIN in Kalachauki Road and Parel Road will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 6th day of May, 1918.

Forms of Contract, Specifications, &c., will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the DEPUTY EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Drainage, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer.
Bombay Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 26th April, 1918. 4006

THE GOKULDAS TEJPAL BOARDING SCHOOL & LAW & MEDICAL FUND.

VACANCIES of Seth G. T. Boarders and Lalji Bhimji Boarders in the above Boarding will be filled up from High Caste Hindu College Students of Arts, Commerce and Science in June next. Monthly scholarships will be awarded to Law and Medical students (High Caste Hindu) from the above Fund. The undersigned will furnish the necessary printed forms of applications on receiving postage. Applications will be accepted till the 31st May, 1918.

B. D. SHAH.
Ag. Secretary.
Seth Gokuldas Tejpal Charities.
162, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 3995

NOTICE.

AN energetic young Hindu of a very respectable family, knowing English, having good experience of Import business of Japan, Europe and America (also of Cinema film line) willing to proceed to Japan or America. High references and influence. Apply to Box No. 145, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3880

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VALLIMAHOMED MOTEE, of Bombay Memon Mahomedan inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our offices at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Khetwady 4th Lane, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 912 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1988-1989-1995 and 1997, New Nos. B/9118 9127-9129, Old Survey Nos. 721-722 and 732 and New Survey No. B/5425 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1921 and Street No. 16 and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Khetwadi 4th Lane, on or towards the west by the property of Sorabji Dossabhai Markar, on or towards the north by the property of Kooverbai Aderji Cooper or Darowala and on or towards the south by the property of Mahomedali Ibrahim.

Dated this 18th day of April, 1918.
MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
3996 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GERTRUDE DORSCHELL LOWE THOMAS (known as Mrs. A. L. THOMAS) of Loni Kalbhor European Inhabitant has agreed to sell to our client the property hereinafter mentioned.

ALL PERSONS having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land (being part of survey No. 34, with the messuage or bungalow called "Macaulay Lodge" and outhouses, cocoanut and jack trees, a large well, etc., standing thereon, situate on the Western slope of the Bandora Hill at Byramji Road, Bandora, Zilla Thana, Taluka Salsette containing by admeasurement 3704 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by the property of Phiroze Cursetjee Sethna and others bearing site or survey No. 33 on the South by the property of Framjee Pestonjee Porter on the East by the property of the said Phiroze Cursetjee Sethna and others being partly the remaining portion of the said survey No. 34 and partly a part of Survey No. 33 and on the West by the public road leading to the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Point.

Dated the 26th day of April, 1918.
WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
4016 Purchaser's Attorneys.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Subscription list is now open and will close on the 25th May 1918 or earlier, as may be decided by the Directors.

This Prospectus has been duly filed with the Registrar of Companies, Bombay.

PROSPECTUS

OF

The Standard Oil Mills Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act. 1913).

"With the License of the Government of India"

Capital Rs. 1,00,000 divided into 1,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

(With Power to Increase.)

Out of the above Shares, 793 Shares have already been applied for. The remaining Shares viz.: 207 are now offered for public subscription payable as under:—

Rs. 10 per Share on application.
Rs. 15 per Share on allotment.
Rs. 25 per Share on 1st of July.
Rs. 15 per Share on 1st of August.
Rs. 10 per Share on 1st of September.
Rs. 25 per Share on 1st of November.

The Share may be paid in full on allotment, interest at the rate of 7% per annum being allowed in respect of the prepayment of instalments.

DIRECTORS.

A. P. MAURICE MAGNIER Esqr. Managing Director.
"The India Culture and Development Works Co., Ltd." Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.
Y. G. PANDIT, Esqr. M. Sc. Merchant, Oil Industry Expert to The Government of Bombay, Hornby Road, Bombay. Ex.Officio.
R. RAJABALLY, Esqr. Merchant, Hornby Road, Bombay, Ex. Officio.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKERS.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LTD. Fort, Bombay.

AUDITOR.

A. E. CAMA, Esqr., A. C. A. Chartered Accountant, 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.

Messrs. R. RAJABALLY & Co.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PROSPECTUS.

IT is a well-known fact that thousands of tons of seeds such as Linseed, Rapeseed, Seasamam, Ground-nuts, Copra, etc. are exported every year to Foreign Countries and in return India gets oil crushed out of them and such finished products as are manufactured out of the waste thereof. In this way India has to suffer both ways as she is required to pay not only enormous profits to the Foreign Manufacturers of this raw material but has also to pay to the brokers who are engaged in exporting raw-seeds as well as in importing finished products and thus the portion of the profit that falls to her share turns out to be very inadequate. Thus the potentiality of this Industry cannot be denied. There are at present in Bombay 20 Oil Mills, which are now only manufacturing oil. Out of these Mills only 2 are Limited Concerns. Though the said Mills only crush oil from the seeds and use ordinary machinery for doing so they are worked at a good profit. This Mill is to be worked with the aid of the bes possible machinery of American Make, which is sure to give a good return and in addition to this, other below mentioned materials which are imported to India, are to be manufactured out of the waste in this Mill, which is sure to yield a good profit for the Company. It is therefore hoped that this Mill will materially help in making the "Oil Industry" in India a complete success.

This Company is therefore started with the object of crushing Linseed, Rapeseed, Castorseed, Seasamam, Groundnuts, etc. and of manufacturing Soap, Paints, Varnishes, Candles Boiled oil, Lubricating oil, Grease Wax, etc., from the waste thereof after refining it. The waste when scientifically refined would not only reduce the cost of the main product but it would yield great profit to the Company.

The oil-cakes besides being used as food for animals have also been proved to be a great fertiliser and consequently there is a growing demand for them. The surplus stock after meeting with inland demand would then be exported to the foreign countries profitably to the Company. It is intended to use most up-to-date machinery and scientific methods in the working of the Company. The Mill would be worked with "Oil Expellers" of the well-known American Make, of the latest pattern, which would not only considerably reduce the manual labour, but would increase the out-turn and would thus effect a great saving in the wages. It would also yield a good percentage of oil and would produce the oil-cakes of the superior quality. It is intended to work the mill under the direct supervision and guidance of Mr. Y. G. Pandit who possesses a vast American experience in this line and who has also worked as Expert to the Government of Bombay on "Oil Industry" in the Bombay Presidency. In this wartime it has grown very difficult to get the Machinery in India but the Agents have with great labour and troubles, secured the complete Oil Mill plants at Aska which had cost them Rs. 21,500/ and they are trying to get the other Machinery prepared in Ladia. They hope that this Mill will be able to crush for the present 250 Tons, (or 20.000 Maunds) of material every month. Every sort of arrangement is being made for the land and the negotiation will be completed shortly and the Agents hope to commence the work of the Mills with "Refinery" in about 3 months.

An Agreement will be entered into betw en the Company on the one part and Messrs. R. Rajabally & Co., (consisting of Messrs. R. Rajabally and Y. G. Pandit) on the other part for the appointment of the latter as the Agents of the Company upon the terms interalia that they are to be paid remuneration at the rate of 12½% on the nett profits of the Company (subject to a minimum of Rs. 9,000 per annum).

The Agents have already secured a contract to supply 15,000 maunds of oil to the Government through their Agents and they have also received several orders from other firms.

The following are the provisions of the Company relating to the qualifications and remuneration of every Director.

The qualification of a director shall be the holding by him of shares of the nominal value of Rs. 1,500.

The remuneration of every Director shall be Rs. 20 and of the Chairman Rs. 25 for every meeting of the Board attended by him. It shall be competent for the Directors either to increase or reduce such fee from time to time as they shall think fit.

The amount fixed by articles as the minimum subscription of this issue on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 1/3 Shares.

Subscription for no Shares are issued or agreed to be issued otherwise than for cash.

The rate which the Company may pay as commission for subscribing or agreeing to subscribe or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions for any share in the Company is by the Articles not to exceed 5%

The preliminary expenses are estimated to be Rs. 2,000.

The right of voting at General Meeting is one vote per every Share.

A copy of the Memorandum of the Association of the Company with the names of the Directors and adresses of the subscribers and the number of Shares subscribed for by them will be found in the fold.

The copies of the abovementioned contracts and of the Company's "Memorandum and Articles" may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company at Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road.

Application for Shares should be made on the form enclosed and forwarded to the Company's Agents, with a remittance at the rate of Rs. 10 per Share. Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full.

Copies of this Prospectus and Forms of Application can be obtained at the Office of the Company.

Brokerage will be paid at the rate of one per cent. in respect of application bearing bona fide Brokers or Bankers stamps.

Dated 25th day of April, 1918.

A. P. MAURICE MAGNIER.
Y. G. PANDIT.
R. RAJABALLY.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI,
MODERATE CHARGES,
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

HOTELS

BEST ACCOMMODATION
FOR HIGH CLASS HINDOOS.
SHREE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM.
(BOARDING AND LODGING)
Girgaum Back Road, Parekh Wadi's Bungalow

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No: 982 of 1916.

MATHURADAS MANJI VALJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Cavel Street, without the Fort of Bombay, by his constituted attorney Manishanker Kashiram. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) PYARILAL VITHALRAI SETTY, of Ahmedabad Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kharya Street, in Ahmedabad and at present temporarily residing at Lehripura in Baroda and (2) BHAISHANKER HIRJI, of Wankaner Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Durbar Road, in Wankaner but at present temporarily residing at Lehripura in Baroda. ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 16th day of January, 1917, it was ordered inter alia that the defendants should pay to the plaintiff abovenamed the sum of Rupees Four thousand and twenty-six, annas fifteen and pies two for debt and interest and the costs of the suit which have been taxed at Rs. 439-11-0 making together the sum of Rs. 4466-10-2 and interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of the decree till payment.

AND WHEREAS by a warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated the 30th day of November, 1917, the following moveable property was attached, namely, the original as well as manuscript and printed copies of the whole or any portion of the following plays as also the right, title, and interest of the 1st defendant in the copyright of each of the following plays:—Malati Madhav, Maya Mohini, Sagar Sarita, Pitru Bhakta Prabhaker, Anang Padma, Mudra Pratap, Rajya Bhakti, Sneha Sudha, Amar Kumar, Budhi Prabalya and Sukh Deoji.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED and notified that on THURSDAY, the 13th day of June, 1918, (and following days) at the hour of 3-30 o'clock p.m., (S.T.), the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of a warrant for sale of moveable property dated 2nd day of April, 1918, put up for sale by Public Auction in the office of the Sheriff of Bombay at the High Court Building, within the Fort of Bombay, the moveable properties aforesaid as well as the right, title and interest of the 1st defendant in the copy-right in each of the aforesaid plays or so much of the aforesaid properties as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree and interest and costs of previous execution and of the said warrant of sale.

The properties will be sold either in one-lot or in separate lots. Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 25th day of April, 1918.

MAHOMED HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

4008

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that LOWJI TRIMBUK, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, gift, trust, mortgage, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel or perpetual Fazendari land or ground containing by admeasurement ninety-seven and two-ninths square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Cavel Street, in the Oart known as Kalbadevichiwady or Gaiwady, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 132 and by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 3885 and Street No. 202 Cavel Street and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East partly by the Public Passage of the said Oart and, partly by the property of Gangabai, widow of Jairam Devji, on or towards the West by the public passage of the said Oart, on or towards the North partly by the Public passage and partly by well and on or towards the South by the said Cavel Street.

Dated this 26th day of April 1918.

THOMAS FERREIRA.
For Messrs. BHIMJI & Co.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4018

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAO BAHADUR PURSHOTAM BALKRISHNA JOSHI, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described to Mr. NAROTAMDAS DAMODERDAS of Bombay Hindu inhabitant and the said Mr. NAROTAMDAS DAMODERDAS has contracted to sell it to our client. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Foras Freehold tenure containing by admeasurement 174 1/3 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 75, New No. C/13572, Old Survey No. 186 and New Survey No. 1 F/7386 together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 1898 (4), Street No. 1 C, all which premises are situate at and on the Northern side of Khetwadi Main Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on the East by the property of Baba Luxman, on the West by the property of Anandrao Waman Shete, on the North by the property of Dashrath Govind and on the South by the said Khetwadi Main Road and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vendor Rao Bahadur Purshotam Balkrishna Joshi and his tenants.

Dated this 25th day of April, 1918.

SHROFF AND DINSHA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4005

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that Mr. FATEHBHAI NOORBHAI has retired and separated from the firm of Messrs. F. MOHANLAL AND Co., doing business in Woolen and Cotton cloth at Sancha Gulli in Mulji Jetha Market on Aso Vad 30th, Samvat Year 1973 (14th November, 1917). My clients Messrs. SHAH MOHANLAL MEGHJI and SHAH KESHOORDAS KHUSALCHAND, the continuing partners of the firm of Messrs. F. MOHANLAL and Co., have been carrying on business in Woolen and Cotton cloth at the abovementioned address Mr. Fatehbhai Noorbhai has got no concern whatsoever with the firm of F. Mohanlal and Co., from Aso Vad 30th, Samvat year 1973 (14th November, 1917).

Dated this 26th day of April, 1918.

B. H. RAGHAVAYYA.
For Mr. N. C. Dalal.
Attorney for Messrs. Shah Mohanlal Meghji and Shah Keshoordas Khusalchand the continuing partners of the firm of F. Mohanlal and Co.

4015

OFFERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT POONA.

ON behalf of our clients Mr. VENKANNA ELAPPA BALARAM and Dr. GOVIND BHAU PRABHAKER, Executors and Trustees of the last Will and Testament of the late RAO BAHADUR ELAPPA BALARAM, deceased, offers are invited for the purchase of the very valuable property described in the schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 8750 square yards or thereabouts with the messuages tenements and Bungalow bearing No. 1 and all other the hereditaments standing thereon situate, lying and being at Cross Road, Wanowrie Poona, within the cantonment of Poona and bounded on or towards the North by a Public Road, on or towards the South by vacant ground, on or towards the East by a Public Road and on or towards the West by a Bungalow.

For further particulars and inspection of the property please apply to the undersigned at their Office No. 31, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 4th day of April, 1918.

PANDIA & Co.,
Solicitors for the Executors and Trustees of the Late Rao Bahadur Elappa Balaram deceased.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3469.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED FODDER (HAY).

By order of the Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport (Embarkation), Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th day of April, 1918, at 12 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at Grain Depot, Tank Bunder, Mazagon:—

Bales of damaged Fodder (Hay).

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 59 "FORD" MOTOR CAR BODIES, OLD OUTER COVERS AND OLD INNER TUBES.

By order of the Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport (Embarkation) Bombay Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction on MONDAY the 29th day of April, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), in the Yard of Bombay Arsenal behind the Town Hall, Fort.

41 3/4 Body 4 Seater Ford Car Bodies.
2 3/4 Body 2 Seater Ford Car Bodies.
12 Full Body 4 Seater Ford Car Bodies.
4 Full Body 2 Seater Ford Car Bodies.
Old outer covers 3 tons 10 cwt. 3 qrs. 12 lbs.
Old inner tubes 3 tons 1 cwt. and 17 lbs.

The above will be put up for sale in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers, and are open for inspections of the intending buyers.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 FULL PRESSED AND 42 LOOSE BALES OF REELING HARD WASTE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will on Tuesday the 30th day of April, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Devi Dass and Sons in their godown at Temker Street, new Nagpada and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Lala Munalal of Cawnpore.

100 Full Pressed Bales Reeling Hard Waste No. 1 42 Loose Bales Reeling Hard Waste No. 1.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 3 days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 BALES CENTURY GREY SHIRTINGS AND 1 BALE GRAHAM'S RET SHAWLS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 29th day of April, 1918, at 12 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the mortgagee J. J. Sopher, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Messrs. J. H. Khermoosh and Co.:—

20 bales each 50 pieces Century Grey Shirtings No. 1001, 8½ lbs.

1 bale 100 dozen Graham's Red Shawls, 41 by 41 inches.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 4 days from the date of sale.

The above 1 bale of Shawls will be sold on Delivery Order. Customs Duty, Dock Charges, etc., to be paid by the purchaser.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES WHITE TANJIB.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of May, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, next to the Post Office, by order of Rais Abdulrahim Haji Mahomed Rafi Awazi and on account and at the risk of Yahoodi Morad Moosa:—

5 bales each 300 pieces White Tanjib No. 360.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 3 days from the date of sale against the Delivery Orders, Customs Duty, Dock Charges, etc., to be paid by the purchaser.

J. S MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 27th April, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE.

The auction sale of 12½ tons teakwood patles advertised to take place on Thursday, the 2nd May has been POSTPONED until further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF 33 CASES JAPANESE LEAD PENCILS.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 27th instant at 3 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Dayabhai Vussonji and Co. and on account and at the risk of defaulting Indentors Messrs. Chapsy Dossa and Co.

Ex. S.S. "Yetai Maroo."
8 cases Japanese lead pencils No. 58.
Ex. S.S. "Rangoon Maroo."
11 cases Japanese lead pencils No. 58.
Ex. S.S. "Tain Maroo."
5 cases Japanese lead pencils No. 58.
9 cases Japanese lead pencils No. 59.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS, DYERS, AND COLOUR MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF 1120 LBS. CONCENTRATED CONGO RED OF FIRST QUALITY, 1 CWT. INDOINE BLUE A.B., GERMAN, 170 LBS DIONAL ORANGE R. ENGLISH, 1 CWT. METHELENE BLUE AND 200 LBS. BAYER'S CRYSOPHININE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street.

A consignment ex S. S. "Deli" from America.

1120 lbs. concentrated Congo Red First quality in 280 lbs. Barrels.

By order of the concerned.

1 cwt Irdoine Blue A.B., (German) in iron drum B.A.S.F.

170 lbs. Dianol orange R. English.

1 cwt. Methelene Blue English.

200 lbs. Bayer's Chrysophenine in 10 lbs. tins.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 CASES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 27th instant at 4 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street Fort, by order of the concerned.

8 cases each about 50 pieces White Shirtings No. 3601/3603 or others and 40 yards.

2 cases each about 50 pieces White Shirtings No. G1 or others and 40 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 BALES WHITE NENSOOKHS.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 27th instant at 4 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Bhagwandas Gordhandas.

6 bales each about 150 pieces White Nensookhs No. 734 to 934 or others and 18 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Sha Manordas Dayaldas and Co. at Thucker Ratansy Kersondas' godown at Chinch Bunder and on account and at the risk of Seth Balaram Prathiraj:—

25 cases Japanese Camphor each 80 tins, each tin weighing 3 lbs. and containing 24 bundles equal to 960 tablets.

MEHTA & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th April, 1918.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

SALE TO-MORROW, SUNDAY THE 28TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, 18 CARAT GOLD CHRONOMETER WATCH etc., OF EBRAHIM MAHOMED AUSTRALIAWALA ESQ.,

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction, TO-MORROW, Sunday, the 28th day of April, 1918, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the first floor of Abdul Sacoor Building opposite to the "Garden Hall" near the Police Station and Parsi Statue at New Nagpada Road, valuable handsome, household furniture consisting of dinning table, dining chairs, meatsafe, drawing room, suite of sofas, and chairs, mirror and panel door almirahs, side board, teakwood and blackwood bedsteads, fancy teapoys, dressing chest of drawers, centre table, wash hand table, clothes press, arm and armless chairs, easy chairs 18 carat gold Chronometer watch, etc.

The property of Ebrahim Mahomed Australiawala Esqr.

The above is on view.

On MONDAY the 29th day of April, 1918, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite to the Government Dock yard, and next to the Great Western Hotel, Fort, horses, carriages and bicycles at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), and new designed furniture and sundry articles at 3 p.m., (S.T.),

Furniture such as blackwood rich carved especially made to order drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, panel door almyrahs, cupboards, chairs, fancy teapoys, writing tables, glassware, etc.

The property of a Major:—

23 packages containing—Wearing apparels, saddles, polo and golf sticks, shoes, bedding, books and sundry articles.

By order of B. N. Lang Esqr., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the following Insolvents:—

(1) Re:—Hemraj Jeram Insolvent:—
Dealwood cases, bags of dry ginger and cardamom seeds.

(2) Re:—Cursondas Runchhordas Insolvent:—
One Cupboard.

(3) Re:—Rasool Ebrahim Telwala Insolvent:—
One cupboard and one box.

AT 2-30 P.M.

1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature office brougham and 1 office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred handsome victoria.
1 Arab horse.
Second-hand bycicles.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th April, 1918.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay bolts and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

229 and 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

Price on application.

Crescent BM&Co Brand
TRADE MARK
CREX WASHING POWDER

USE "CREX" FOR WASHING ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF WOOLLEN, SILK AND COTTON ARTICLES.

IT IS VERY ECONOMICAL IN USE, DOES NOT INJURE THE MOST DELICATE FABRICS, NOR AFFECT THE COLOUR OF DYED MATERIALS.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS IN 14 lbs. BAGS.

EXACT INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE ENCLOSED IN EVERY BAG.

Manufactured by—
Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd.
Northwich, England.

Rs. 7
SUMMER SUIT
Kossi Silk sufficient for one suit for Rs. 7-8 and upwards.
Pure Kossi Silk complete for one suit for Rs. 16-8 and upwards.
PADDY SILK Mfg., Co.,
Benares City.

What Mr. S. P. Ormerod, Principal Government Central Weaving Institute Benares says:—

I have seen the samples of your silk and Maercerised Cloth. They are well woven and well finished. They appear durable and of good quality and its prices are reasonable.

SALVITAE

THE most powerful but harmless nervine tonic producing startling results. immediate and permanent, in all cases of nervous exhaustion.

ASTHMA TABLETS

The best remedy for cough, difficult breathing, fits and the worst form of Asthma. Instant relief by every dose

DIABETES TABLETS

Rapidly reduces the quantity of urine. Renders the urine and blood sugar free. Reduces the specific gravity. Allays thirst and invigorates the system.

PILES TABLETS

The Sovereign remedy for all forms of piles external, internal and bleeding. Cured without operation.

Price of each of the above medicines is Re. 1 per phial containg 24 tablets.

S. C. ROY, M. A.,
Manufacturing Chemist,
36, Dhurraumtollah Street, CALCUTTA

Nelson's
PHENYLE
(Lion Brand)
SUPERIOR QUALITY
Largely patronized by
Government, Port Trust,
Municipalities & Dealers.
Norman Nelson & Co.,
54, Apollo Street,
BOMBAY.

MHATRE'S ART STUDIO

(By G. K. Mhatre.)

"TO THE TEMPLE."

The Premier Sculpture Institute of India.

For Memorial and Ideal Sculptural and Painting Works.

SANDHURST BRIDGE, BOMBAY—7.

Have you ever had a suit Cleaned by us?

IF NOT GIVE US A TRIAL.

Prompt attention under European Supervision given to all orders.

Silks and Jari Border (Gold Border) Garments cleaned by the French Chemical Process thereby making them appear as new and glossy.

Expert and trained men attend to the Dyeing, Glazing and Finishing Work.

PERFECT SATISFACTION IS OUR MOTTO.

Please write for price list.

Royal Laundry Co.,

16, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

We hold comprehensive stocks of Motor accessories such as Accumulators, Ball Bearings, Body fittings Bolts & Nuts, Box Spanners, Carburetters & parts Castings. Chains, Ford Parts, Hood Cloth, Horns, Hose Pipes & Clips, Jacks, Lamps, Leather Revivers, Lubricant Phosphor Bronze. Press Buttons, Radiators, Raybestos lining, Screw drivers, Shock Absorbers, Spare Parts, Sparking Plugs of every wellknown make, Speedometers, Steel Balls, Stepney wheels, Switches, Tools, Turn Buttons, Tyres, Volt & Ampere Meters, Vulcanizers with their Tools & Materials, etc., etc.

EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES, NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE LARGEST & MOST RELIABLE HOUSE.

Telephone: 2475. Telegrams, "Autoworks."

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, April 24th:

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		...
" " Sales of East Indian		1,500
" " Imports		13,000
Mid. Americans Spot Trading value		22.61
Egyptian F.G.F. Spot		30.58
New York 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	May	25.35
	July	28.68
	Oct.	27.66
New Orleans opening 9-30 a.m:	May	28.27
	July	27.73

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool April 24th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts:

Months.	To-day's price
April	23.16—30
May	22.67—24
June	Not quoted.
July	21.90—16
Aug:	21.49—21

Old Contracts:

Months.	To-day's price
April,	21.45
April-May,	21.37 —40
May-June,	21.29
June-July,	21.21

Prices taken at 10-10 a m. nearest actual values:

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 24th:

New Contracts.

Months	To-day's prices:
April	23.05—41
May	22.60—31
June	22.29—23
July	21.89—17
August	21.51—10

Old Contracts

Months.	To-day's price.
April	21.45
April-May	21.37 —40
May-June	21.29
June-July	21.21

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 24th.

New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price.
April	29.35—10
June	28.35—10
July	28.65—30

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 24th:

M.G. Bengal	Good	17.06
" "	Fully Good	17.56
" "	Fine	17.93
No. 1 Oomra	Good	18.54
" "	Fully Good	19.04
" "	Fine	19.41
Broach	Good	21.31
"	Fully Good	21.56
"	Fine	21.81
Scinde	Good	17.06
"	Fully Good	17.56
"	Fine	17.93

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 23rd.

Futures at New York	May	28.88
"	July	28.77
"	Oct.	27.98

New Orleans and other prices not received, so also the New York mess quotations:—

PETROLEUM.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S QUOTATIONS.

Snowflake	150.	at Rs.	8 11 0 per case
White Rose	150.	"	8 11 0 "
Chester	76° Abel	"	8 6 0 "
Devoe's	76° "	"	8 6 0 "
Monkey	125°	"	8 0 0 "
Tiger	125°	"	8 0 0 "
White Camelia tins	125°	"	7 6 0per 2tins
Elephant tins	125°	"	7 0 0 "
Elephant Bulk	125°	"	5 10 0per 8tmp Gallo.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

April 26.

Great delay in the receipt of New York cables continues, and the absence of authentic news has caused much inconvenience in the local market. Yesterday a press cable of Reuter's was received dated Washington 19th April stating that a bill to fix the maximum price of cotton at twenty cents per pound during the war had been introduced in Congress, and that it would rest with President Wilson to raise or reduce this price. A further press cable, also received yesterday, dated New York 24th April, advised wide fluctuations in the New York Cotton Exchange on that day owing to news of the above bill. These fluctuations, which included two or three falls, and rises of from 160 points to 50 points in the one day, and apparently resulted in a nett fall of about 120 points, do not seem to indicate that the introduction of the bill necessarily means its passing into law, and we shall no doubt hear a good deal more about it later on. The views of the farmers and of the trade have yet to be heard, and we think there will be great opposition to the bill.

The Broach settlement passed off yesterday, the Room rate for Good Broach being Rs. 712. We have no wish to enter here into the controversy, which has marked the conclusion of the Broach settlement this season. All who are closely associated with the Bombay Cotton Market, and know the conditions under which forward business has hitherto been carried on, are aware how the situation was created. It rests with the cotton trade to see that in future all forward business shall be so regulated that heavy outstanding speculative operations, on which no differences have been paid, shall be rendered impossible. This matter, and further changes in the cotton market, are receiving the closest attention, and developments may be expected before the new season business commences.

We have had fluctuating markets for May delivery during the week. Last Saturday Fine Broach May was done at Rs. 710, and on Monday the price touched Rs. 735. After declining to Rs. 718 the market improved to Rs. 727, and yesterday morning the quotation was Rs. 725. Last evening the rate touched Rs. 705, and this morning it was Rs. 711. Business has not been on a large scale, the market having been taken up with the Good Broach settlement. Adjustments of the settlement will continue for a few days and we are likely to see quiet markets for a time. The statistical position of the market, however, remains strong.

This afternoon, after the opening of the Marwadi bazaar, Fine Broach May dropped to Rs. 700, but subsequently recovered to Rs. 705.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	May	69½/7
Fine Khamgaon Akola	"	650
Fully Good Bengal	"	530
Good Sawginned Dharwar	May/June	698
" M. G. Coompta	"	692
" " Westerns	"	660

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 26TH APRIL, 1918.

Growths.	Superfine.	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	630	615	555	505	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab	620	610	550		"
M.G. Wardha Hinganghat		680	660		"
M.G. Nagpore		680	660		"
M.G. Yeotmal		670			"
M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon		660			"
M.G. Amraoti		660			"
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple		655	635		"
M.G. Khandesh			600		"
M.G. Muthia		615	590		"
M.G. Kadi Viramgam			700		"
M.G. Broach	721	715			"

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season:—

Growths	For week ending 25th April 1918*	Total to date since September 1st.	
		*1917.	1916.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandesh	1,590	166,771	262,031
Central India	3,737	60,483	129,174
Barsee and Nuggur	759	68,163	71,240
Hyderabad Gaorani	Nil	21,547	38,724
Berar	Nil	229,409	336,389
Central Provinces	969	47,776	84,472
Total Oomras	7,055	582,241	919,012
Dhollera	5,472	48,270	122,434
Broach	14,271	78,366	171,513
Compta and Dharwar	234	64,623	34,844
Westerns-Northerns	1,787	65,216	25,073
Bengals (N.W. Province	2,247	131,970	265,279
Bengals (Rajputana	1,211	37,982	128,515
Sind, Punjab	19,089	163,393	257,905
Cocanada	277	10,328	11,692
Persian	Nil	10	122
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	2,207	16,019	17,029
American	Nil	Nil	68
Egyptian	Nil	Nil	259
Other sorts	Nil	3,621	9,088
Total	53,816	1,202,163	2,032,941

* These figures do not include the arrivals by sea since 16th November 1917.

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL.

	Bales
G.I.P. Railway from 1st Sept. 1917 to 13th April 1918	33,704
B.B.& C.I. Railway from 1st September 1917 to 6th April 1918	35,125

* RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 25th April 1918.

Cotton	10,147 bales.
Wheat	12 578 cwts.
Linseed	2,972 "
Rape, &c.	180 "
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	412 "
Castorseed	7,470 "
Rice	17 017 "
Myrabolians	1 279 "
Cottonseed	Nil
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	7,680 "
Jowar	618 "
Hides	Nil
Barley	1,485 "

*These do not include arrivals by sea which are not available.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 26th April, 1918, at 6-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good.	Good	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	620	605	545	505	Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	620	605	545	..	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	..	600	..	Ready
Akola Khamg Fair-staple M.G.	..	..	645	625	.. Ready
Broach (M.G.)	721	715	707	..	Ready
Kadi (M.G.)	..	..	..	700	.. Ready
Viramgam	..	..	..	..	..
Mathia (M.G.)	..	615	590	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, April 26th 1918,—4 p.m.

	Bazar Terms. Rs	Rail Delivery. as. p	Rs
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	53 0 0	7 7	0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	53 0 0	7 7	0
" Karachi Bangla	53 0 0	7 7	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7 0 0	7 7	0
" Cawnpore	7 0 0	7 6	0
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 0 0	7 6	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7 14 0	8 4	0
" Thin	7 8 0	7 14	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	61 0 0	.. ..	..
" Gajar 75-25	55 0 0	.. ..	..
" Gajar 50-50	54 0 0	.. ..	..
" Black	49 0 0	.. ..	..
Poppyseed, White	8 12 0	9 2	0
Groundnuts	43 0 0	.. ..	..
Mowrasseed	5 0 0	5 5	0
Barley	3 5 0	5 2	0
Castorseed	.. ..	.. ..	..
Forward:	Rs.	as. p	
Wheat April-May	7	0 0	
Linseed May	6	6 0	

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay April 25th 1918.

	Rate per lb.
Davids No. 10	As. 15 — 11
Shapurji No. 10	" 14 — 14
Simplex No. 10	" 14 — 13
Edward No. 10	" 14 — 13
Light Houses No. 8½	" 13 — 8

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 26th 1918.	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15½
" Demand	1 6 1
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1 6 7
Fcs. Demand	206
American Dollars	270
Hongkong "	269
Shanghai	297
Japan	146½
Singapore	156½

Market steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 27-5.
Sovereign, Rs. 16-15.
Silver Read Ex-duty, Rs. 111-10.
Silver 1st. Sett., Rs. 111-10.

EXCHANGE.

Band Tel. Transfer, 1/5 31/32.
Bank demand draft, 1/6 1/16.
3 Months sight drafts, 1/6 7/16.
Bank demand on France, XXX Fr. 204.
3 Months sight Francs, Fr. 209½.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 269.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 297.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 146-12.
60 Days sight Japan, Rs. 142-8.
Bank demand on New York, Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War loan 1929-47 Ex-Warrant 81½.
5½ per cent. War Bonds, 1920-22, 98-8.
4 per cent. Conversion loan 80.
4 per cent. Terminable loan, 92.
3½ per cent. Paper, 65.

4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due, 1926 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 76.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 76.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 78.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 90.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The week under report has not been marked by any striking incident of interest of importance either as regards the volume of business or the course of prices; and although fluctuations have taken place under the influence of various rumours, the position of values remains, on the whole, much the same as that witnessed during the preceding week.

The rumour which had gone round during the beginning of the week that the impending supplementary budget was about to provide for an additional taxation, engendered an uncomfortable feeling and nervous holders were again to the fore, pressing sales, with the result that values suffered a further setback. This rumour, however, met with little countenance and a rally in rates followed; the market closing steadier, with a buying propensity in fair evidence.

In view of the trend of military events, we have, for weeks past, kept striking a warning note to all concerned and impressed upon them the policy of aloofness. The series of reverses to which the market has been subjected, consistently for some time past, amplify the views we have expressed. Big scrips like Nagpores, Standards and Madhavjis have fallen fully Rupees three hundred, and smaller shares in proportion. We think the time has now matured for us to take stock and overhaul the situation.

An analysis of the latest figures of the various Companies, and especially the textile concerns, with which we are so vitally concerned brings home to us the fact that intrinsically several prominent securities are worth more than their present market value. Secondly, the news from the war front during the last few days, reveals a slow but steady improvement, and although the anxiety is not yet over, the rates appear so low that any more adverse news, unless of a very grave order, is not likely to tell seriously on the market. Thirdly, the upward movement in Cotton has received a pause and indications point to a lower level of cotton prices. Fourthly, the earnings of prominent and efficiently-managed Mills who hold cheap Cotton against the high-priced sale of their cloth output, are expected to be almost as good for this year as they were for the past.

All these considerations incline us to believe that the present range of prices is fairly safe for buying ventures and we believe we are consulting the best interests of those concerned in recommending them to go in for discriminate investment, on steady lines, in approved Mill concerns.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock exchange:—Standards 1737-8, Swadeshi 2030, Simplex 730, Shapurji 127-8, Pearls 530, New Greats 287-8, Madhavji 1920, Kohinoor 1170, Finlay 420, Fazulbhoy 727-8, David 530, Currimbhoy 327-8, Crescent 217-8, Nagpur 2425, Bombay United 757-8, Advance 1130, Tata Ordinary 238-12, Tata old Deferred 1030, Tata New Deferred 320 prem. Bombay Burma 1087-8, Bombay Tramway 350, Bombay Steam 285, Tata Hydro 1190.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock exchange:— Standards 1737-8, Swedeshi 2030, Swan 460, Shapurji 127-8, Pearls 530, New Greats 287-8, Madhavji 1920, Kohinoor 1170, Finlay 420, Fazulbhoy 727-8, David 530, Currimbhoy 327-8, Crescent 217-8, Nagpur 2425, Bombay United 757-8, Advance 1130, Bombay Dyeing 1050, Tata old Deferred 1030, Tata Ordinary 240, Tata New Deferred, 320 prem. Bombay Burma 1087-8, Bombay Burma 1087.8, Bombay Tramway 350, Bombay Steam 285, Tata Hydro, 1185.

PIECE-GOODS.

Bombay, April 26.

The Cloth Market has been firm and steady during the past week, but very little business has been done as holidays have intervened. Sellers have been holding out for full rates as many of them are of the opinion that values will rise further in the near future, especially of Manchester Grey goods, stocks of which are getting scarcer day by day, with little hopes of any replenishments to arrive in the near future. In White goods the advance established a fortnight ago owing to speculative demand, had been too rapid, and a slight reaction was quite natural. The decline was also due to various rumours that were afloat in the bazaar, but confidence seems to have been restored. Outside demand has been conspicuous by its absence, and the transactions that have taken place have been amongst the dealers trading in the market. The firmness of the sister markets, Karachi and Calcutta, has given fair support to that of Bombay and this sympathetic effect is bound to continue until shipments on a large scale arrive in these ports. A fair reduction has also been noticeable in the stocks lying in the warehouses, and several styles are out of stock. The Manchester Market has not shown any signs of weakness in spite of the decline in the raw material. Negotiations regarding fresh business have been very difficult owing to the delay in the transmission of telegrams. Makers are not anxious for fresh business and even those manufacturers who are in need of work are hard to deal with.

GREYS.

There has been a substantial advance in Manchester Grey goods. 39 inches Red End Standard Shirtings have improved by a rupee per piece and 45 inches by two rupees per piece. 41 inches Shirtings have also appreciated to a fair extent. Grey Jaconets have been in better request and values have increased by four annas per piece. 30 inches by 18 yards low quality mulls have shewn some life after a long time and parcels have changed hands at higher rates. Drills have remained firm and steady.

Japanese Shirtings have commanded a good deal of attention from buyers and rates have shewn an improvement of eight annas to a rupee per piece. Japanese Sheeting have at last found favour with buyers and an increase of eleven annas per piece has been established.

WHITES.

A slight set back has been noticeable in White goods, especially in those sorts that had advanced considerably. 27 to 28 inches by 18 yards Nainsooks have been easier, as also 39 inches by 20 yards Gold End Mulls and 58 inches by 20 yards Red End Mulls, which have lost three annas and six annas per piece respectively, during the last fortnight. On the other hand Sacharilla Heading Mulls and other wider width mulls as also 36 and 34 inches by 19 yards mulls have shewn a fair improvement. Liepman's Shirtings have gone up by leaps and bounds and Horrockses' Shirtings are quoted Rs. 2 per piece higher. Dutch Shirtings fetch very good values and are selling in retail quantities. Low quality Shirtings have been neglected.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs. a. p.
Grey Shirtings—			
Ralli's Fari No. 2009	38 × 37½/8		11 0 0
" " 100000	45 × 37½/8		20 8 0
Fleming's No. 1905	45 × 38		.. .. ..
Bates' No. 12838	41 × 37½/8		.. .. ..
Dewhurst's Rupee" No. 5	39 × 33½		22 0 0
" "B.B.B."	38 × 35½		24 0 0
Grey Jaconets.—			
Ralli's No 18	45 × 22		9 13 0
Grey Drills—			
Pepperell "Dragon"	29 × 40		24 10 0
Ralli's Musjid, No. 425	26 × 36		17 0 0
WhiteShirtings —			
Liepman's No. 1500	32 × 42		27 10 0
H. B. T. C. 40000	36 × 40		30 0 0
White Nainsooks—			
Ralli's Nos. 7070/9000	27 × 18		4 7 0
" No. 1900	27 × 18		3 9 0
" No. 33630 T.B.	38 × 22		6 14 0
Graham's Nos 89/8888,	28 × 18		4 14 0
" " 50000	34 × 18		6 11 0
Greaves' No. 8000 T.B.	38 × 22		.. .. ..
Ritchie's 3500/4510-5520	36 × 18		4 1 0
White Mulls—			
Ralli's No. 6	41 × 18		9 8 0
" " 60	46 × 19		10 4 0
" " 600	51 × 19		11 5 0
" " 6000	56 × 18		13 8 0
" " 88	58 × 20		10 2 0
" " 818	39 × 20		9 15 0
Ritchie's No. 975	50 × 18		8 8 0
" " 615	50 × 13		6 6 0
" " 66099	40 × 18		6 10 0
" " 1260	27 × 18		4 0 0
Greaves' No. 5660	27 × 18		3 10 0
Graham's No. 142	34 × 19		10 0 0

JAPANESE CLOTHS.

The following are the prices ruling in the bazaar for well-known Japanese Cloths:—

	Ins.	Yds	Rs. a. p.
GREY SHIRTINGS—			
No. 55000	44 × 36		19 4 0
No. 100			21 0 0
No. 200			20 12 0
No. 2008			18 8 0
No. 220			19 0 0
Nos. 2200/2300			20 12 0
No. 7200			19 0 0
No. 3606	38 × 33		19 0 0
No. 666			
No. 137	33 × 36		
No. 191	36 × 29		
GREY SHEETINGS—			
9 Dragons	39 × 39		15 15 0
"C" Quality	39 × 36		13 11 0
"Boodh Dev."	36 × 30		
GREY DRILLS—			
Elephant	28 × 40		12 0 0

STOCK OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.

The list issued by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce indicates a stock of 43,096 bales and 14,645 cases of cotton piece-goods as on the 31st March last, which shows a decrease of 4,002 bales and 2,727 cases compared with the figures of the previous month. The stock of cotton Twist and Yarns on the 31st March last stands at 5,721 packages, which shows an increase of 369 packages as compared with the previous month. The actual deliveries of cotton piece-goods from the Port Trust and Importers' godowns has been 16,808 packages.

LANCASHIRE YARNS.

The Yarn market has been steady but there has not been much doing. Sellers have remained firm as stocks are light. Buyers have not been in the mood to purchase freely and are awaiting a favourable opportunity.

Lancashire Grey Yarns are quoted as under:—

30s. Yarns, best, per lb. Rs. 2-1-0.
30s. Yarns, ordinary, per lb. Rs. 1-14-0.
40s. Yarns, best, per lb. Rs. 2-6-0.
40s. Yarns, ordinary, per lb. Rs. 2-4-0.

CURRENT BANK RATES.

England		5 per cent, Apr. 5, 1917
France		5 per cent, Aug. 20, 1914
Germany		5 per cent, Dec. 22, 1914
Russia		6 per cent, July 28, 1914
Italy		5 per cent, Nov. 11, 1918
Netherlands		4½ per cent, July 1, 1918
Belgium		5 per cent, Aug. 20, 1914
Austria-Hungary		5 per cent, April 10, 1915
Sweden		6½ per cent, Jan. 21, 1918
Spain		4½ per cent, Oct. 28, 1914
India { Bombay		6 per cent, Dec. 6, 1917
India { Bengal (Calcutta)		6 per cent, Jan. 3, 1918
India { Madras		7 per cent, Jan. 15, 1918

STOCK OF COTTON PIECE-GOODS IN BOMBAY WAREHOUSES.

On the last day of the month.	In 1918. Bales.	Cases.	Totals	In 1917. Bales.	Cases.	Totals
Jan.	34,556	19,162	53,718	22,158	33,734	55,892
Feb.	47,978	17,392	61,470	25,382	34,162	59,544
March	43,006	14,645	57,741	28,507	34,350	62,857
April				30,716	32,480	63,196
May				33,047	26,580	59,627
June				31,188	27,836	59,021
July				29,877	25,435	55,312
Aug.				27,830	24,499	52,329
Sept.				34,038	29,093	63,129
Oct.				31,826	26,471	58,407
Nov.				30,707	23,494	54,201
Dec.				29,344	20,436	49,780

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

We have good improvement to report in our market which ruled firm during the week with good demand and prices have gone up by 4 to 12 annas per cwt. all round. During the early part of the week there was good enquiry for ready sugars and a large quantity of Mauritius crystals was sold by firms from Rs. 18-8-0 to Rs. 19-0-0 bazar terms. Telegrams from Java report that the Dutch steamers have obtained guarantee from British Government that steamers loaded with sugar will be released at the port of discharge and it is expected that the two steamers that are detained at Java will sail for Bombay very shortly. A Native firm has sold 800 tons white Java to arrive from Singapore or Java direct delivery within 5th June at Rs. 18-12-0 bazar terms. This had a quiet effect on the market and there are many sellers at lower prices. Karachi and Calcutta markets are steady without any change. Java market is very quiet with many sellers.

The following are the bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 19-0-0 eq. 24s. 3d. F. B. H. stocks 70,000 bags.
Brown Rs. 16-0-0 eq. 20s. 1d. F. B. H. stocks 15,000 bags.
Sec. Boil Dry Rs. 18-12-0 eq. 24s. F. B. H. stocks 4,000 bags.
Sec. Boil Soft Rs. 19-6-0 eq. 24s. 6d. F. B. H. stock 6,500 bags.
Mauritius crystals Rs. 18-12-0 to Rs. 19-8-0 stocks 235,000 bags.
Mauritius syrups Rs. 18-0-0 to Rs. 18-8-0 stocks 15,000 bags.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

The following Report of the Directors for the year ending 28th February 1918 will be submitted to the Shareholders at the 21st Annual General Meeting to be held on Thursday, the 2nd May 1918:—

The following statement shows the New Business for the year:—

Three Annuities were granted for Rs. 3,390, the consideration being Rs. 30,619. The total number of Policies in force is 26,341 assuring the sum of Rs. 4,16,55,580 and of this amount Rs. 7,73,087 are re-assured. By the death of 252 Policyholders, claims amounting to Rs. 4,30,886 with Bonus, have arisen. Endowment Assurances, which have matured during the lifetime of the Assured, amounted to Rs. 3,19,427 with Bonus. The economy in management which distinguished the former reports has been well maintained. The Expenses represented 13.8 per cent. of the Premium Income including valuation expenses—a result which is believed to be the lowest recorded by any Company of the same age. The Funds of the Company are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trusts Act. We have converted into 5 per cent. War Loan all our holding of the 3½ per cent. paper. We are thus assured in future of a higher rate of interest with the additional advantage of holding a terminable security in place of one that was irredeemable. All our investments are now in terminable securities and are payable at fixed dates. The Life Assurance Fund including the amount placed to the Investment Reserve now amounts to Rs. 1,22,89,242-16-11. The Assets of the Company, in both branches, as shown in the Balance Sheet, are Rs. 1,30,89,263-15-5.

FIDELITY GUARANTEES.

Bonds for Rs. 8,08,020 have been issued and the Premiums in respect thereof amount to Rs. 7,979-8-0. Claims for Rs. 4,102-0-4 have arisen.

The Director retiring by rotation is Mr. L. W. A. Herbert who is eligible and offers himself for re-election. The Directors recommend a dividend of 30 per cent. on the paid-up Capital. The Directors recommend that a Bonus equal to one months' salary be paid to the Office Staff. The Directors desire the co-operation of the Shareholders and Policyholders in pointing out to their friends the benefits of Life Assurance and the very favourable terms on which Assurances may be obtained in this Company.

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K. H. KABBUR & Co.,

Colours and Chemicals,

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:—MANCHESTER. OTHER BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA & ALEXANDRIA.

Beg to offer a selected range of Acid, Basic, Sulphur, Direct and Vet Colours required for jute, cotton, wool, silk, leather &c., &c., also Chemicals, as Caustic Soda, Sodium Sulphide, Chrome Alum, Sulphate of Alumina, Tannic Acid and others for Mineral Waters, Dyeing, Printing, Bleaching, Soap and Paper Industries.

Supplies always prompt, as per samples and in original packing.

Enquiries solicited.

Samples and Quotations on application.

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		Rs.	a.
1	Mysteries of London in 13 Vols.	7	0
2	Secret Memoirs of a Clergyman's Daughter in 4 Vols.	3	0
3	Bronze Statues in 4 Vols.	3	0
4	Beauty and Pleasure in 9 Vols.	6	0
5	Soldier's Wife in 2 Vols.	1	4
6	Seamstress—complete	1	0
7	Mary Stuart in 2 Vols.	1	4
8	Memoirs of a Maid Servant in 8 Vols.	5	0
9	Faust in 2 Vols.	1	8
10	Canonbury House in 3 Vols.	2	4
11	May Middleton in 2 Vols.	1	8
12	Loves of the Harem in 4 Vols.	3	0

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Rs. 25 per Share

Efficient management and best returns. Apply for prospectus, etc., to the

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The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says, "These inks give a brilliant and lasting character to the writing."

Each Pill makes 1 inkpot of ink. Price—Bright Blue Black, As. 15 per gross (144 Pills); Diamond Blue Black, Re. 1-8 per gross; Red ink, Re 1-6 per gross; Green ink, Re. 1-4 per gross.

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MILLOWNERS AND MILL-HANDS.

PROPOSALS FOR CO-ORDINATED WORK.

SIR DINSHAW ON ARBITRATION COUNCILS.

COTTON SCANDAL.

The Bombay Millowners' Association, held its annual general meeting yesterday, at Graham's Building, Fort, Bombay, under the presidency of the Hon. Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha.

Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha said:—

Before I proceed to review the principal events which marked the history of your Association during the last twelve months, permit me please to say a few words on the grave topic which has for some time past been engaging the attention of Great Britain and her Allies. You are aware that while paying an eloquent tribute to the sacrifices made and the services rendered by India to his Majesty's Government in his great speech in the House of Commons the other day, the Prime Minister expressed his fervent hope that our people might bind fresh laurels to their brow by offering greater help and undergoing larger sacrifices with a view to averting the menace of the enemy spreading eastward and engulfing the world. In response to that clarion call there will assemble to-morrow, at the invitation of his Excellency the Viceroy, in the historic city of Delhi, an all India Conference of the representatives of the Princes and Peoples of India to devise the most effectual measures for the purpose. In the words of the Viceroy, "India is stirred to its inmost depth by the heroic sacrifices nobly made by the British people in the cause of the world's Freedom". I think we who are gathered here this afternoon may venture to say, without the least hesitation, that the country is keenly alive to the grim gravity of the issue at stake in this Armageddon so violent in its intensity and so terrific in its tragedy. Indians from the prince to the peasant, fully realise the danger to which the world-wide British Empire is exposed, and are sufficiently intelligent to understand that once the sword is drawn in Freedom's battle it never can be sheathed till waged from sire to son and won. In the burning words of that distinguished Statesman and Scholar who now so skilfully steers the barque of the Great Public of the United States, Germany is intent upon founding "an empire of force, an empire of gain and commercial supremacy, an empire as hostile to the Americans as to Europe which if will overawe—an empire which will master Persia, India, and the people of the Far East." The thing is Preposterous, and impossible, and is not that what the whole course of action of the German armies has meant wherever they have moved? That being the case, President Wilson inquired what should be the answer. He said: "there is but one response possible, force; force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, righteous, triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world and cast every selfish dominion down to the dust." Under the circumstances it may be confidently expected that the princes and peoples of India will rise equal to the occasion and make one supreme and unsurpassed effort to undergo all sacrifices which the exigencies of the great crisis may demand. And in this connexion let me suggest that before we disperse we should send our message to H. E. the Viceroy assuring him of our whole-hearted support to whatever measures Government may adopt for the purpose of averting the menace which the President of the United States has so tersely and forcibly described.

NEW ECONOMIC FORCES AT PLAY.

And now, gentlemen, let me proceed with the business before you. It is needless for me to observe that the year under review was the most eventful in the annals of your Association. The new economic forces which have come into greater and greater play since the outbreak of this terrible war, the end of which none can forecast, had continued to exert their influence on the fortunes of your industry as on those of all other industries and trades throughout India and the world. That influence was felt as much through the machinery of legislation as through the ordinances and executive orders of the Government of India. There were restrictions on a variety of commodities of imports and exports, including gold and silver, on railway transport, on shipping and on other objects too numerous to mention.

Prices, too, of some of the principal articles of mill consumption mounted to extraordinary figures. For instance, the price of the following articles in 1917, those recorded compared to in 1914 were as follows: Aniline dyes 847 per cent., tanned skins 572 per cent., bleaching materials 250 per cent., sulphuric acid 203 per cent., caustic soda 131 per cent., starch 57 per cent. and tallow 48 per cent. Never in its whole history, now extending over half a century and more, has the cotton industry of the country been subjected to embargoes, of the character just referred to. Wars there had been during that period. So also famine, pestilence and other untoward physical calamities. Those had, no doubt, temporarily arrested its smooth and orderly working. But the experience through which it is passing those three years and more is wholly of a new character and exceptional in its consequences. But then the war itself is of a character unparalleled in the annals of the world. It is only natural, therefore, that India, like all other countries on the surface of the globe, should keenly feel the effects of that calamity.

INVALUABLE BRITISH NAVY.

It is, however, satisfactory to notice that all engaged in commerce, industries and manufactures, as well as the millions who daily spin and toil, are cheerfully bearing their respective hardships and making sacrifices which are demanded by the exigencies of the war. These hardships and sacrifices, however, it must be freely confessed, bear no manner of comparison whatsoever to those which the British are bravely enduring all through these troublous years and which they are fully prepared to endure at the present critical juncture, and they are bearing these with indomitable courage and a patience and resignation which will leave an imperishable page in the national annals. Indians are fortunate enough that they are almost wholly free from the dangers and privations to which the people of Great Britain are exposed. And men of Indian trades and industries must feel deeply grateful to those sturdy "hearts of oak" these courageous and fearless mariners who plough the deep seas midst conditions the most dangerous and fateful. Indians should never forget the invaluable service which the British mercantile fleet and the British navy are hourly rendering to their commerce. It is they who are keeping clear from the insidious attacks of the enemy the highways and byeways of commerce on the surface of the globe. But for such incessant watch and ward the country's commerce and manufactures might have long since come to a standstill. All honour, then to those stalwart navigators of indomitable courage, powers of endurance, and, above all, of great humanity.

INDIANS' SERVICES TO THE EMPIRE.

At the same time Indians are proud of the service they have rendered and are rendering to Great Britain and her Allies, to which the Prime Minister paid such eloquent tribute the other day, not to say aught of the free gift of a hundred millions sterling undreamt of or considered "impossible" twelve months ago. That, again, is soon to be supplemented by another which, we all hope, might be far above the modest 20 millions budgetted for by our retiring Finance Minister whose cautious but courageous financial statesmanship has been so wholeheartedly acknowledged by the Head of the State and the country at large.

LAST YEAR'S HEAVY WORK.

The annual report submitted now to you for adoption informs you of the heavy work your retiring Committee had to go through during their year of office and of the strenuous efforts they made, with their combined knowledge and experience, to solve the many difficult problems affecting your industry in diverse directions. Speaking personally for myself, as your official spokesman for the year, I embrace the opportunity to express my sincere thanks to your Committee and their Sub-Committees for sacrificing a part of their valuable time in a larger degree than in previous years, as also for the ability and alacrity with which each contributed his quota to the solution of those difficult problems and I also desire to accord my cordial thanks to those who kindly consented to represent the Association on the Priority Committee, the Coal Committee and the Cotton Committee as well as to those who with great diligence placed the views of the Association before the Smoke Nuisances Committee and the Indian Industrial Commission. I also desire at this stage to acknowledge my grateful thanks to your able and energetic Secretary and his very industrious staff for the assistance they have uniformly rendered me during the year of my office.

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL PROBLEMS.

I will now briefly refer to some of the internal and external matters which engaged the serious attention of your Committee. The former were more or less connected with war conditions, such as priority certificates for stores, distribution of certain important stores through the Munition Board, coal indents and supplies and other kindred matters, including a variety of correspondence. Some, however, of the internal matters were a hard nut to crack. These were of a two-fold character—one pertaining to your domestic economy and the other imposed on the Committee by the governing authorities. The last are of a complicated character and not yet finally disposed of. These will demand all the vigilance, care and attention which your new Committee can bestow on them. The broad principles involved in them need to be zealously safeguarded.

CONTROL OF FOOD PRICES AND RENT.

Meanwhile it may be noted with satisfaction the keen solicitude displayed by Lord Willingdon's Government in the matter of the food prices which some time ago were so abnormally high, the result partly, no doubt of shorter supplies, and partly of the avarice of the class known as profiteers. Fair relief has been given to the poor working classes of the population who even in ordinary times live from hand to mouth and are generally steeped in chronic indebtedness. The measures adopted, both executive and legislative, have been deemed fair and reasonable. In this respect the thanks of the city are due to Mr. Cadell, the Controller, who has been indefatigable in his efforts to mitigate the hardships and privations resulting from the dearness of food and shelter. There is, no doubt, still room for considerable improvement by way of a more stringent watch over the profiteers, especially the trading classes who deal in rice and other grains and petroleum. The rackrenters, too, require to be more strictly controlled, seeing that hard cases of tenants still form the subject of complaint in the newspapers. It is to be earnestly hoped that the Controller will continue to keep well in hand the insatiable profiteers and the rackrenters with the eyes of Argus.

INCREASE OF OPERATIVES' WAGES.

Secondly, it is also satisfactory to note that millowners were able by a judicious step taken betimes to prevent any great discontent among the operatives by liberally raising their wages and giving other allowances. There was once apprehended a general strike, but thanks to the tact and readiness of the millowners, the contingency was happily avoided. At the same time I am full of hope that this Association will bestir betimes to standardise the wages of operatives which shall more or less conform to the actual cost of living and to what the workers are justly entitled to for their labour. Your Committee, I am glad to say, have taken the preliminary steps in that direction which augurs well, when the task, a most laborious and complicated one, is concluded, for a more satisfactory state of matters in this respect than that witnessed for many a year past. While I am on this subject, let me please remind you that if Capital has its risks and responsibilities, Labour has its rights and privileges. In a matter of this character it is essential for purposes of avoiding strikes and smoothly carrying on the work pertaining to the industry that a council of friendly and experienced arbitrators should be established in whom both employers and employees may have the fullest confidence. The years immediately following peace will, you may depend on it, be years of the greatest reparation, accompanied, in all probability by a financial embarrassment of a critical character, far reaching in its ultimate consequences. Prudence and economic efficiency equally demand that in anticipation of that momentous transition period millowners should be prepared to meet all untoward occurrences most prejudicial to employers and employees alike. Strifes of a prolonged and determined character between Capital and Labour are certain to take place. Labour all over the globe will assume a radically different complexion from that which was witnessed at the opening of the nineteenth century. Labour was then a slave. But a hundred years of progress in education, in politics, in industries, has brought new Labour forces into play and Capital will have to meet them in a spirit of the greatest tolernnce and friendliness. Labour, in short, will assert itself to be free and to be master of its own time, diligence and production. There are already straws accumulating which unmistakably tell us which way the wind of the coming new Industrialism is blowing. Labour unrest, it is needless to say, is growing rampant everywhere, though the war has kept it under restraint. When however, the tension is removed, all interested in Industrialism will have to differentiate between the transitory and permanent characteristics of the new era of Labour which will be irresistibly ushered in. It would be prudent on your part to study from now the report of the Commission of Inquiry published in September last, the memorandum issued by the Trustees of the Garton Foundation of which two such distinguished statesmen as Lord Esher and Mr. Balfour are Trustees, and what is known as the Whitley Report. You should bestir betimes to be prepared and ready to turn over a new leaf with patience, tolerance and foresight in reference to the coming problem. The attitude of apathy and indifference towards Labour must be exchanged for one or broader sympathy, friendliness and co-adjutorship if the industry's true prosperity and uninterrupted progress are to be consulted.

GRAIN SHOPS.

Thirdly, grain shops, too, are having a more prolonged and better organised trial. The tentative measures taken by a few mills have been proved to be a comparative failure for reasons which it is superfluous to state here. The indebted operative prefers to go to the money-lender because he gives him enough credit to meet his daily wants and the usurer is, as everywhere, also a grain dealer and vendor of groceries, etc. This indebtedness can only be removed by some organised co-operative agency, like the one established by the Servants of India Society. I am sure it would prove of the greatest benefit to the operatives. But in this matter reciprocity is essential. The working classes themselves must be educated to understand the advantages of a higher standard of living and comfort which shall free them from indebtedness and the vice of drinking. A providential insurance society for the working classes on the model of the prudential is greatly essential. Anyhow it would be well were the millowners in the interests of their operatives to start such a society. I venture strongly to commend this suggestion to their attention. At the same time the Association should make a respectful representation to Government to abolish the drink shops which are so thickly planted in the mill districts and in their neighbourhood. The Government seems not yet to see this big mote presented duly to their view, but is only too eager to detect the beam in the eyes of the employers of labour which indeed is exceedingly strange. At a conservative estimate, I compute that the mill operatives spend fully 10 lakhs a year in drink which could be wholly saved, but for these abominable drink shops.

HOUSING AND ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Sanitary dwelling houses and elementary education were the two topics which your Committee had to consider at the suggestion of the governing authorities. No practical decision could be reached because they are full of complexities. Millowners have no doubt offered to co-operate in these two matters with the Government. That is all well so far as it goes. Whatever laudable efforts employers of labour anywhere can make to promote the well-being of their employees by means of education and sanitation is greatly to be commended. But I want to raise my warning voice against the mild coercive policy which the Government has for some years been insidiously attempting to carry out in this respect. I for one distinctly hold the opinion that the education of the children of the working classes and the provision of sanitary dwelling houses for these classes are duties which primarily appertain to the Government. It is the province of the Government and Government alone and not of any class of employers. This duty has been fully recognised by all the civilised States of the world. The Government which fails to recognise or which ignores it is guilty of a great crime against the Society whose social welfare it affects to promote. Under the circumstances I exceedingly regret the disappointing, if not evasive, reply which the Government of India made to my interpellation on the subject of sanitary dwelling houses, for the working classes, during the recent legislative session at Delhi. But I sincerely hope that H. E. the Viceroy with his large experience of such matters in the London County Council, will be able to make his colleagues fully alive to their responsibility and press them to formulate a well reasoned out and practical scheme for the gradual housing of the working classes in the different presidencies and provinces of India. I admit that large employers of labour everywhere have their own duties and responsibilities to discharge so far as the internal arrangements of their factories are concerned about the health, comfort and general convenience of their own employees. On the other hand, the Government also has its own proper duties to discharge so far as the general health and comfort of the labouring classes are externally concerned, namely, as to their dwelling houses. It will never do to shift that responsibility on the employers. Employers can certainly be invited to cooperate with the State. Their own instinct of self interest must prompt them to assist the State in accomplishing its humanitarian object. But I emphatically repeat that the duty of providing sanitary dwelling houses for the working classes primarily rests on the shoulders of the State and the State alone.

Similarly the responsibility of imparting elementary education to all children of a school-going age (not factory children exclusively) in all parts of the country devolves on the Government. But it will never do to shirk that responsibility and coerce large employers of labour to discharge that duty. That seems to me to be really inverting the social order. But on this subject too I need not say aught further since, sooner or later, the Government of India will be compelled by the Secretary of State to follow Mr. Fisher's wise policy of elementary education so far as children employed in all kinds of factories are concerned. I am wholly in favour of the provision introduced in his Bill prohibiting the employment of all young persons under the age of 14 in any factory. It is the only practical solution of the problem of the physiology of industry. I am aware of the agitation in Lancashire and elsewhere prevailing at present against this wholesome provision. But inasmuch as it is one which in the long run must prove most conducive to the permanent benefit of the State and the entire strata of society alike it should find ready acceptance whenever Mr. Fisher's proposals are introduced in this country by your Association if it is to view the problem from the higher and broader point as I do. Meanwhile, in order to fulfil their part of the voluntary duty towards their children operatives, millowners would do well to follow the excellent example of Messrs. Binny and Co. who have for some years past founded a model school for the education of the young persons working in their two mills in Madras in a separate compound and adjoining the mill blocks. It is the best model school I have yet known for factory children.

DISCREDITABLE COTTON GAMBLING.

I now come to the matter which was yesterday brought to a kind of decision after a most disagreeable controverty and the fiercest wrangle for weeks past ever known in the cotton trade. Never was a Broach settlement day preceded by a series of the most tortuous moves and counter-moves of the character which the mercantile community have been witnessing on the principle of "heads I win, tails you lose," thanks to the groups of confirmed gamblers, euphemistically called "bulls and bears." The incident is not easily to be forgotten. It has left an indelible stain on the commercial morality of the trade which those intimately engaged in it must make every effort to wipe off not only for the sake of their own reputation, but for that of the industry itself. It is superfluous for them to be told at this hour that the difference is as wide asunder as the poles between what is generally known as legitimate speculation and gambling pure and simple. Speculation in its generally accepted sense in commercial circles means forecast of the price of a commodity in the near future based on accurate statistics and other reliable information. The merchant or trader who transacts his business on such a forecast may be said to indulge in legitimate speculation. Such speculation enters into every branch of commerce and none can condemn it, so long as it is healthy. But there is a border line between healthy and unhealthy speculation. When speculation crosses its legitimate line and rashly or recklessly enters the borders of gambling it becomes unhealthy. That unhealthiness needs to be sternly checked and controlled as it is apt to get out of hand and become mischievous to a trade, often endangering it and engulfing those who have, after the manner of the intoxicated, recklessly indulged in it. In that case it becomes gambling pure and simple. Such gambling needs to be put down by the strong arm of the law as much as the ordinary gambling known to the vulgar and over which the police are to keep a strict watch. The settlement made yesterday was, I cannot help remarking, in the nature of pure gambling, because all the elements of a legitimate speculation were wanting. The price fixed was artificial and inflated, and hardly justified by the intrinsic value of the staple, even when taking into consideration the general shortage of the cotton crop of the present season and the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient number of wagons accompanied by dear freight. The shortage of crop by itself was no new element of disturbance. There exists on record authentic statistics to prove to the hilt that at no time during the last quarter of a century had the price of Broach cotton on a settlement day been so inordinately rigged up, even with all the shortage that did now and again occur. There never was any difficulty of adjustment.

A rise owing to scarcity or famine was deemed quite natural. Fair consideration was made on that account and there was an end of the matter. As the higher price was cheerfully paid none complained not even the consumers. The only new element this time was the element of transport, but who would say that it was of such a disturbing character as to mount up the price to the figure at which it has been settled? No reliable evidence has been put forward in support of it. More general assertions of a superficial character have been freely indulged in. If the price is what has been settled it is mainly owing to the constant manipulations and manœuvres of bulls and bears. Bulls did their best to crush bears and bears did their best to crush bulls. That is the long and short of the matter. Both tried to strangle each other. Only mill-owners, the consumers have been hard hit. They have had, as bona fide purchasers, to buy at the prices demanded in turn by the gambling groups or gangs. The moderate speculation of the good old days has been debased to a pure gamble in the staple. An impartial commission of inquiry, not the mockery of the investigation which was held *in camera*, a few days ago, is essential to sift the truth to the bottom and determine beyond doubt how far the price was artificially inflated. But for such an investigation a courageous Government is needed and, next, a President of the Commission of the vast judicial acumen and rhadamanthine impartiality of Sir Charles Jackson who inquired into the failure of the old Bank of Bombay which came to grief in 1866 by its mad speculation in shares. Only such a president could bring the searchlight of his cross-examination to expose in their nakedness the manipulations of the gamblers, regardless of, public morality and regardless of ordinary commercial integrity. The gambling, of a mild but still reprehensible character was there for some years past, but it had never been carried to so giddy and mischievous a height. The gambling feature of the settlement of April 25th, 1918, is writ large in the blackest of black letters on the walls of the gamblers. The sooner the honest commercial public takes measures to prevent a repetition of the discreditable transactions that have been witnessed the better for their commercial morality. They would be wanting in moral courage if they sat silent with folded arms and did nothing. A lustration needs to be performed and it can only be performed by the Government if it is by this time alive to the duty it owes in this connexion to the public which has been shocked by the discreditable method to which so great a trade has been subjected. The abysmal immorality of it needs to be denounced if only to awaken the moribund conscience of the Government. Will the Government rise equal to the occasion?

COTTON COMMITTEE AND LONG STAPLED COTTON.

But let me now turn from this most unpleasant episode to the investigations of the Cotton Committee appointed by the Home Government and which has for the last six months been busily occupied in recording evidence of a most valuable character for the stimulation and extension of cotton cultivation of long stapled varieties I attach the highest importance to the benefits which may permanently accrue to all India by the adoption of the practical recommendation which that Committee may propose. For three-quarters of a century trials and experiments, sometimes spasmodic sometimes protracted, have been made by the Government to grow long stapled varieties in the country. In the majority of cases these have unfortunately proved a failure for reasons well known. Only the American variety in Dharwar, from the 'sixties of the nineteenth certury proved successful for some years, but failed to give any further promise of a sturdy and healthy growth. The Sind Punjab Cotton is now on its trial. It is still in its infancy and nothing can be predicted of it one way or another for some years to come. The problem now hinges on the cultivation of long stapled cotton by means of irrigation canals.

The experiment, when practically decided upon and carefully introduced, will I dare say, be watched with the keenest interest by your Association and all large consumers in the country. The permanent success of the long stapled variety on an extended area will mark another epoch in the economic condition of the country which will have far reaching effects. This is a subject to which as you are aware, I have more than once during the last twenty years, drawn the attention of the Association but in vain. But whatever its *laissez faire* policy in the past, it is to be earnestly hoped that it will now put its shoulder to the wheel and wait no longer on Hercules as Hercules only helps those who help themselves. I take it however for granted that you will await with the keenest interest the practical recommendations which the Cotton Committee may make. That Committee, it is a pleasure to note, has the benefit of the great experience of one of your most able and zealous members, I mean Mr. N. N. Wadia. India will be rejoiced when the Committee solves for good the long pending problem which is of the most vital importance in the future to the cotton industry and cotton cultivators alike. Some political or international questions are involved but I refrain from expatiating on them at this juncture. The time must arrive when they will be fully ripe for practical discussion.

CONCLUDING EXHORTATION.

A few words more before I resume my seat. For some years past the absence of that unity of action in your Association which is so essential to carry to a successful issue many a large problem of the greater conservation and efficiency of your industry now so well established is becoming more and more manifest. Want of cohesion seems to convert your organisation into atomic globules. That indeed is a sign of deterioration, if not decay. Difficult times are approaching which will need all your prudence and courage to face with unity of thought and action. It is for you gentlemen of the Association who are the leaders of the premier staple industry in the country, to concert from now how to reconstruct your structure, now half a century old, on a broader and more solid foundation so as to be able to maintain, if not enhance, the prestige and influence built by its earliest pioneers. To me, who has uninterruptedly sat on your Committee for the last thirty years, nothing will give greater pleasure than to see the successful accomplishment of that object. The old order is fast passing away giving place to the new which will undoubtedly herald the dawn of a more prosperous industrial evolution prolific of the greatest good to the country and to your industry. New economic problems are certain to arise which will have to be courageously faced and solved. I sincerely hope it may be the good fortune of the Association to solve them with wisdom and foresight fortified by the accumulated knowledge and experience of the past.

Mr. N. G. Hunt, Deputy Chairman supported the adoption of the Report which was carried unanimously.

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 26.

Conditions are unsettled in north-east India and Deccan. Rain has been nearly general in Assam, local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Bombay Deccan. A few falls also occurred in south Burma, south-east of Central Provinces, south Hyderabad and Mysore. Chief amounts: Dhubri and Dinajpur one inch; Mymensingh, Jalpaiguri and Belgaum one and half; Sholapur a half and Gulbarga three quarters.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in Bihar.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 25th April 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m

Barometer corrected to 52 deg Fahr.....	29.790 Inches
Temperature of Air	84.0 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.1 "
Dew Point	76.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.772 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	1.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	90.7 "
Minimum do. do.	79.0 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW,WSW,WNW,S.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	147 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in.	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri.	26	m 11 36	27 9	26	m 4 57	15 10
		11 22a	26 8		5 25a	18 5
Sat.	27	m 0 9a	28 1	27	m 5 27	15 6
		11 53a	26 8		6 2a	18 6
Sun.	28	m 0 43a	28 2	28	m 5 58	15 5
					6 38a	18 9
Mon.	29	m 0 26	26 6	29	m 6 30	15 6
		1 1a	27 11		7 14a	19 2
Tues.	30	m 1 1	25 1	30	m 7 4	15 9
	May	1 54a	27 7	May	7 51a	19 8
Wed.	1	m 1 38	25 8	1	m 7 40	16 3
		2 32a	27 0		8 32a	20 1
Thur	2	m 2 19	25 1	2	m 8 20	17
		3 17a	26 6		9 23a	20

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset
April 26 (Friday)	6h. 14m.	6h. 59m.
" 27 (Saturday)	6h. 14m.	6h. 59m.
" 28 (Sunday)	6h. 13m.	7h. 0m.
" 29 (Monday)	6h. 12m.	7h. 0m.
" 30 (Tuesday)	6h. 12m.	7h. 0m.
May 1 (Wednesday)	6h. 11m.	7h. 1m.
" 2 (Thursday)	6h. 11m.	7h. 1m.

Phases of the Moon:—

		d.	h.	m
Last Quarter	April 1918,	4	3	56-2 a.m.
New Moon	"	10	6	30-9 p.m.
First Quarter	"	18	1	44-3 a.m.
Full Moon	"	26	4	2-4 a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 26th April, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear except in the extreme north. Both day and night temperatures are below the average generally.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal and night temperature in defect except at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in Sind and the greater part of Rajputana. Temperature is below normal both by day and night in the northern half of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal except in the southern districts. Day temperature is in excess at Surat; night temperature is below the average in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Isolated dust or thunderstorms are reported and Raipur has received 0.24in. of rain. Humidity is below normal in the western half of the division. Night temperature is in defect at Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Thunderstorms accompanied by rain and hail occurred in the south Bombay Deccan: Sholapur received 0.53in. and Belgaum 1.25in. Skies are heavily clouded in the south Bombay Deccan and are moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity continues below normal at most stations. Day temperature is in excess at Ahmednagar and Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Thunderstorms have been nearly general in the south Bombay Deccan and local in the east of the Central Provinces and in Ceylon.

Weather is unsettled in the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and thunderstorms are again probable there and in Malabar.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, April 26th.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	1,720-8
Total up-to-date	27,43,455-8

INDIAN CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 22.

The following names of British officers appear in casualty List No. 638 Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

Killed:—I.A., Lieut. G. W. Thomas.

I.A.R.O., Lieut. C. F. B. Moggridge.

Wounded:—I.A., Captains R. P. T. French, A. M. Kennedy; I.A.R.O., Lieuts. S. T. Gray, W. Aird Smith.

Prisoner of War:—I.A., Lieut. W. F. Patton.

DYSPEPTICS SHOULD AVOID DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

TRY A LITTLE MAGNESIA INSTEAD.

Some people instinctively shut their eyes to danger, and it may be that instinct, or custom, or habit causes dyspeptics to take drugs, patent foods and medicines, artificial digestants, etc. But closing the eyes does not banish the danger, and it is certain that neither drugs nor medicines possess the power to destroy the acid in the stomach, which is the underlying cause of most forms of indigestion and dyspepsia. They may give temporary relief, but ever-increasing quantities must be taken, and all the time the acid remains as dangerous as ever. Physicians know this, and that is why the usual advice now given to sufferers from digestive and stomach trouble is, "Just get some pure bisurated magnesia from your chemist and take half a teaspoonful in a little water immediately after every meal. This will instantly neutralise the acid and stop all food fermentation, thus enabling you to enjoy hearty meals without experiencing the least pain or unpleasantness afterwards."

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENT.

MONDAY, April 29.

Lady Willingdon lays the corner-stone of Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas Hospital, New Charni Road, 5-15 p.m.

Annual distribution of prizes at St. Teresa's School, Girgaum, at 3 p.m.

TUESDAY, April 30.

H. E. the Governor lays the foundation stone of a New Seamen's Institute, Nicol-road, Fort, 5-15 p.m.

Indore Malwa United Mills, Ltd., Ordinary and Extraordinary General Meetings, Esplanade Road, 2 p.m.

Planet Mills, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Apollo street, 4 p.m.

Tata Mills, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, 4 p.m.

THURSDAY, May 2.

University Examination Results: Preliminary Scientic and B.Sc. Examinations, 12-30 p.m.

Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, Elphinstone Circle, 2-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Clarke's Cirque, at Dhobi Talao, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: The Bandman Opera Co at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-20.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m., "Special Vaudevilles."

Empire Cinema: 4-50 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T).

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0 and 8-45.

HOME RULE VOLUNTEERS CORPS.

All the Volunteers are reminded to attend the Drill Examination to-morrow in uniform at the Esplanade Maidan at 7-30 a.m., (S.T.), sharp.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, to-day, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1/17, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Battn; (I.D.F.), will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, between 6 and 8. p.m., (S.T.). to-day.

CATHOLIC GYMKHANA.

The annual social gathering of the members of the Gymkhana and their families will be held in the Pavilian, at 9 p.m., to-day.

THE ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

Owing to unavoidable circumstances the time of the Brotherhood's 13th social gathering which was announced in yesterday's issue to be held at 8 p.m. (S.T.) has been changed to 9 p.m. (S.T.).

FORAS ROAD BOYS CLUB.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, a meeting of the Foras Road Boys Club will be held to-morrow at 8 a.m., (S.T.) in the premises of the Temperance Club, New Foras Road, Bombay.

ARYA SAMAJ.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaum, to-morrow at 6 p.m., (B.T.), when Pandit Balkrishna Sharma will deliver a lecture on "What is worth knowing?"

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE TEMPERANCE CLUB.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, a public lecture in Marathi will be delivered by Mr. M. P. Sabnis on "Maharastra Saint Eknath" to-morrow at 7 p.m., (S.T.), in the Free Library of the Temperance Club, Dongre's Building New Foras Road.

THE MARATHI CLASS IN ECONOMICS.

This class will, as usual, meet under the auspices of the Indian Economic Society, to-morrow, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon. It will be conducted by Mr. C. S. Deole, member, Servants of India Society.

THE LATE MR. TUKARAM JAVJI.

The ideal Seminary Free Night School was closed on Wednesday last in memory of the late Sheth Tukaram Javji.

A condolence meeting in memory of Sheth Tukaram Javji, will be held by the Aryan Excelsior League, to-morrow, at 9 a.m., at the Girgaum Gujerathi Boys' School.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. P. K. Jambhekar in Marathi on "Co-operative Stores", to-morrow, at 6 p.m., (S.T.), in Dorabji's Chawl near Tardeo Tram Terminus. Under the auspices of the same League, the annual general meeting of the New Compound Co-operative Credit Society will be held, to-night, at 8-30 p.m., (S.T.), in Petit's New Compound, Tardeo. Members are earnestly requested to attend.

PAREL SETTLEMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

A meeting of the residents of Byculla, Parel, Dadar and other mill districts of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Social Service League to-morrow at 5-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the Parel Settlement of the League with a view to explaining the measures adopted by Government against the abnormal rise in prices and in particular the measures directed against rackrenting. Dr. S. S. Batliwala will preside.

ANJUMANE TARGIBO TAALIME ISLAM.

Under the auspices of the Anjumane Targibo Taalime Islam and the Sabiria Library, Movlana. Molvi Gulam Mahommed Shimlavi, the well known lecturer of Lucknow, will deliver a public lecture on "The Holy Koran and the Sciences," in the Hall of the above-mentioned Anjuman, situated at Habib Building, Bhindi Bazaar to-morrow at 9 p.m., when Movlana Molvi Safi Mir Mahomed Yackoob Sahib will preside. The public are cordially invited.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

To-night Bombay will see for the last time one of the most laughable film programmes ever offered them. It is at the Royal Opera House and is presented by Mr. E. H. DuCasse. The chief film is a five act comedy or farce, perhaps—from the Metro Company called, "The Haunted Pajamas." The title gives one a little inkling of the fun it contains: of the remarkable adventures that befall every one of those who don a magic suit of Chinese pajamas. There is a bit of love to help the plot along, with the prettiest little girl you have ever set eyes on, as well as a handsome dashing hero in Harold Lockwood. A short comic and one of the celebrated Rex Beach scenic films are also in the bill. To-morrow night the programme is changed with "Milestones" being shown for the first time in Bombay.

IMPERIAL.

If the Cinema has done nothing else to justify its existence, its use as a medium for conveying an idea of battles and scenes connected with the war alone renders it permanently valuable. One is reminded of this by a visit to the Imperial Cinema, Lamington Road, this week, where that inspiring and edifying film, Pathe's "History of the Great War," has entered upon its second chapter with Part 10 of the series, which deals with the German invasion of Belgium. It is surprising how agreeably these pictures still kindle the imagination, though the events they illustrate are now nearly four years old and have been somewhat dimmed in the mind's eye by the sweeping movement in history that has occurred since. The simple truth is that the German violation of Belgium is written large in history and justice-loving posterity will never let it die. It is well illustrated in the pictures at the Imperial Cinema this week. The German attack on Liege heroically resisted by the defenders, the terror-stricken population in flight, the Germans amid the scenes of devastation they created, the steady retirement of the Belgian Army. The thoughtful cannot meditate on these things too often. As for the rest of the programme, there are two more parts of the serial "The Fatal Ring", Pathe's "Gazette", views of "The National Park of Yellowstone", and a Wiffles comedy.

NEW ALEXANDRA.

Not many girls of nineteen have seen their names in electrics outside a theatre, have circumnavigated the globe, and played the principal part in an elopement. But that is just what Molly Malone, the heroine of "Straight Shooting," the Western drama which is to be screened to-night at the New Alexandra, has done. Molly is immensely well suited to the sort of part she has in "Straight Shooting," for she is a regular outdoor girl. She rides bareback like an expert, and contrives to look bewitchingly pretty in a ragged old gingham frock with her feet in shabby moccasins. "Straight Shooting" is produced from a story by George Lively, and it is done with a wonderful amount of zest and abandon. The riding in this picture is perfectly marvellous and the locations selected are wonderfully adapted to show it off to the best advantage.

NEW ALHAMBRA.

Tables will be most assuredly turned to-night when that indomitable and intrepid Dr. Montrose will be seen in quite a new garb, in the 4th instalment of that thrilling serial "Crimson Slain Mystery." This serial has earned for itself a popularity the like of which was never before seen at the above Cinema. The plot, one of the most scientifically laid out, has been known to give rise to numerous conjectures regarding the true identity of Crimson Stain and to to-night quite a startling light will be thrown on many of the complex details already screened.

ELDORADO.

"Jimmie Dale, the Philanthropic Crook," made a very successful debut last week at the Eldorado. Three new episodes of this serial are to be seen to-night, showing how this man of mystery continues to baffle the police and perform many good deeds in secret. Jimmie Dale's life is led under instructions, the source of which is a secret, absolute and unsolvable. He is bound by an oath to obey the commands of a woman whom he does not know. This woman has already made him undergo tremendous risks, always with some good end in view. The further adventures of Jimmie Dale are sure to win for him the admiration of all beholders, as he goes through fire and water to execute the orders of his mysterious guide.

BULLOCK CART DRIVER RUN OVER AND KILLED.

A number of carts were going along Arthur Road Bridge on Thursday, when the yoke of one of the bullocks attached to the cart driven by one Bipat Nimat came off, and the bullock got out. Bipat fell on the road and a wheel passed over him. He was picked up by the other drivers, and removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where his skull was found to have been fractured, and he died five minutes after admission.

At an inquest held by Dr. W. Nunan, at the Coroner's Court, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

KILLED BY A BEAM.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest, on Friday, touching the death of Allijan Sulai, a workman, aged 30. It appeared that some labourers were raising beams about twenty feet long by means of a crane at the Colaba Cotton Depot on Thursday. The chain was put round three of the beams, and the signal to hoist was given. The man in charge shouted to the craneman to warn people away. The beams were hoisted, when suddenly the chain broke and the beams fell, and one struck the deceased who was just getting out from under. He died on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATALLY RUN OVER BY BROUGHAM.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, on Friday, touching the death of Rajaram Luxman, a Hindu boy, aged 9 years, residing with his parents at Sandhurst Road. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased and another boy ran after a hack victoria, which was going towards Chowpatti on Thursday at 6-15 p.m. The driver whipped at the boys, who then ran out from behind the victoria and began to ran across the road, when a brougham belonging to Mr. C. N. Mehta, and driven by his coachman Vithoba, came up and ran over the deceased. The brougham stopped at once, and the deceased was picked up and removed to Dr. Parekh's Hospital, which was close by. He died there shortly after admission.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Twelve attacks and four deaths occurred from plague on Friday the cases being reported as follows:—Chowpatty, one attack, Worli, one attack and one death, Dongri Bhuleshwar, Mazagon and Byculla, two attacks each, Kumbharwada, two attacks and one death and Maratha Hospital, one death. Seventeen attacks and five deaths from Small-pox were also reported, the total number of deaths during the day being thus brought to 124 as against 106 of the corresponding day of last year and 120 of 1916.

BOMBAY CORPORATION AND SIR I. RAHIMTOOLA.

THANKS FOR APPRECIATION OF SERVICES.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola has addressed the following letter to the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation:—

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letted of the 5th instant, communicating the Resolution which the Corporation was pleased to pass in recording my resignation. I am deeply grateful to the Corporation for putting on record their warm appreciation of my humble services as a Municipal Councillor. You can well understand how difficult it is to find words adequately to express all I feel for the sentiments embodied in the resolution and for the cordial manner in which it was received and passed.

I well remember the time when more than a quarter of a country ago I first joined the Corporation, a Councillor unknown to public life, the only merit claimed by him being a great enthusiasm to do his best in the service of the City of which we are all so proud. I must gratefully acknowledge the fact that I have received great encouragement from the members of the Corporation, both individually and collectively, in my my humble efforts to discharge my duties. If my work in the service of the public in various capacities, to which you refer in such appreciative terms, has achieved some success however insignificant, it is wholly due to the Bombay Municipal Corporation which has provided all the facilities and training for the same. I can never forget the deep dept of gratitude which I owe to it for all the help I have received. Kindly convey to the Councillors my grateful thanks for the cordiality of their congratulations and tell them that it is a matter of great regret to me to have to give up my duties on the Corporation, to miss its interesting meetings and to lose the opportunity of frequently meeting my valued colleagues with whom I have had most cordial relations. With renewed thanks for the Corporation's appreciation and good wishes."

LT. COL LLOYD JONES ENTERTAINED

On Wednesday evening Lt.-Col. J. Lloyd Jones, I.M.S., was entertained at Dinner at the Taj Mahal Hotel by Mr. Alli Muhammad Rahimtulla Mecklai, and to which a number of prominent members of all communities in Bombay were invited giving them an opportunity of taking farewell of Lt.-Col. Lloyd Jones, who is about to proceed to England on retirement. After a sumptuous repast which was excellently served by the management of the hotel Mr. Ali Muhammad Mecklai proposed the health of Lt.-Col. Lloyd Jones in felicitous terms referring at the same time to the many useful offices which he had so successfully filled during the course of his service.

Lt.-Col. Lloyd Jones replied in suitable terms, after which Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy in a very happy little speech proposed the health of Mr. Mecklai. The party dispersed at a late hour after spending almost enjoyable evening.

AT HOME TO HON. MR. JAMAL.

The Hon. Mr. Justice A. M. Kajiji, president, Anjuman-I-Islam, was "at Home" yesterday evening to meet the Hon. Mr. Abdul Karim A. S. Jamal, C. I. E. of Rangoon who has now returned to Bombay after nearly 9 years. The gathering was a representative one, there being among those present Mahomedans, Hindus and Parsis. Sir Stanley Reed was the only European present.

Before adjourning to refreshments, Mr. Kajiji, welcomed the guest of the evening, on behalf of the Mahomedans of Bombay and the Anjuman-I-Islam. He said that Mr. Jamal's name was a household word in Burma and in Kathiawar on account of his generosity and hoped that a similar reputation will be gained by him in Bombay. He referred to Mr. Jamal's many princely donations, chief among which were one lac each to the Aligarh College and the Rangoon Education Fund. The speaker brought to the notice of those present the state of the Anjuman-I-Islam, the resources of which were very limited and which was very badly in need of help.

The Hon. Mr. Jamal thanked Mr. Kajiji for the kind words spoken about him and for the cordial welcome accorded. He was born in Jamnagar and he claimed to belong to Bombay and promised to do what he could for the Anjuman which he knew so well for a long time. He emphasized the need of spreading education broadcast among Mahomedan boys as well as girls. It was education, that made men and as long as one was not educated one was of little use. He appealed to his Mahomedan brothers to do good to their children and good to their country, and to obey the call of their King and country.

Amidst cheers, he announced his annual grant to the Anjuman of Rs. 1,200.

FAREWELL TO BISHOP HEYWOOD.

The members of the Emmanuel Church Marathi Congregation bade farewell to Bishop Heywood and Mrs. Heywood on Tuesday the 23rd instant, at a Social held in the Robert Money School compound at 9 p.m., The school grounds were beautifully decorated. There was a large and representative gathering. Amongst those present were Mrs. Palmer, Rev. P. Lloyd, Chaplain to the Bishop of Bombay, Rev. G. Hammerton and many others.

The first part of the programme consisted of refreshments and Indian music. In his introductory remarks Mr. Yardi said that the highest value of Bishop Heywood's work as Secretary of the C. M. S., in Western India, lay in the sympathy and love which he had shown. He had the Indian heart and had looked at things from the Indian standpoint of view. The interests of the great Missionary Society which he represented had always been given the second place and the Indian Church the first. His had been a policy of self-effacement, of trust, of non-interference.

The Chairman then called upon Mr. B. N. Athavle the Secretary of the Pastorate Committee to present to Bishop Heywood a silver Pastoral Staff as a small token of the affection and gratitude of the members of the Emmanuel Church Marathi Congregation. The peculiar value of the Staff lay in the fact that it had been made of Indian materials, by an Indian workman and paid for entirely by Indian money.

Canon Joshi gave a short history of the progress and development of the Indian Church in connection with the C. M. S., in Bombay.

Bishop Heywood in replying said that the memory of that gathering would always remain with him. He had valued very highly the love, sympathy and help that he had received from his Indian brethren and he had formed friendships amongst them that would last for all eternity.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

COMMERCE MEDIRINE AND SCIENCE EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following candidates have passed successfully the various University Examinations:—

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN COMMERCE.

Second Class:—G. M. Bedekar, A. H. Engineer, A. B. Joshi, B. Lodka, J. C. Patel, T. S. Roy, and S. B. Ruia.

Pass:—P. T. Abraham, V. N. Achyuta Menon, M. O. Badheka, K. E. Baria, F. R. Bhathena, D. S. Buhariwala, V. L. Damania, K. J. Desai, N. R. Desai, D. B. Divanji, M. S. Driver, P. D. Dubash, J. J. Gosalia, P. K. Hansotia, V. S. Jatar, S. R. Kadaba, M. H. Karani, A. R. Krishna Iyer, V. V. Navare, D. N. Panday, D. R. Pandit, M. T. Parekh, C. B. Parikh, R. C. Patel, H. R. Pohcha, C. T. Popat, A. K. Sen, J. M. Shaw, R. B. Shinde, and Srikrishna.

Engineer Ardeshir Hormusji wins Sir James Begbie Scholarship in Advanced Banking.

Joshi, Anant Bhaskar, wins the Mangaldas Harivallabhdas Commerce Scholarship.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN SCIENCE.

First Class:—Adhikari Gangadhar Moreshwar. Also wins the Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit (First Baronet) Science Scholarship.

Second Class:—K. D. Burjobehram, T. J. Chandanani, G. V. Jurekar, S. V. Kale, N. B. Lad, C. J. Mehta, R. D. Parulkar, N. M. Shah, M. G. Shahani, R. D. Shanbhag, T. M. Vartak, F. K. Amin, D. M. Bhatt, M. D. Bilimoria, S. S. Divatia, J. Israel, C. H. Kerawala, N. G. Kewalramani, S. J. Khambata, S. K. Kulkarni, C. P. Menezes, H. S. Mirchandani, D. R. Nanji, A. L. Parikh, P. M. Pendse, V. G. Sathe, M. S. Shah, S. K. Sheshadri, N. R. Tamhankar, V. K. Wagle, D. D. Welhal, V. N. Gokhale, R. Mendonca, and H. P. Sethna.

Pass:—D. J. Brahmbhatt, M. V. Chirputkar, P. J. Dastur, R. N. Datar, D. B. Gogate, R. N. Kulkari, S. V. Malebinnur, J. S. Patel, T. C. Ramchandani, V. G. Shrotriya, S. M. Thadhani, G. V. Valsangkar, C. H. Amin, M. R. Bhagwat, P. J. Bhavnani, D. L. Bhide, C. R. Chitnis, K. H. Desai, B. S. Despande, R. N. Deshpande, C. J. Dhagat, D. R. Divekar, K. R. Engineer, N. L. Hari, S. S. Joshi, R. E. Kanga, K. V. Kardile, V. S. Khalap, N. S. Khasnis, S. R. Kulkarni, V. G. Kulkarni, M. V. Kunte, M. K. Mehta, R. H. Mirchandani, A. R. Mugad, P. V. Paranjpe, C. T. Parikh, A. B. Patel, R. K. Rajguru, V. V. Sheshadri, B. V. Tambe, K. B. Tarkunde, N. R. Tawde, P. J. Thakar, G. V. Tulpule, V. G. Wagle, R. N. Amin, and B. N. Satghar.

Menezes, Caetano Piedade, wins the Gibbs Prize.

Pendse, Purushottam Mahadev, wins the Melvill Memorial Scholarship.

INTERMEDIATE M. B. B. S.

Second Class:—S. S. Bharucha, V. R. Bhusrath, P. H. Butani, B. G. Chikerur, G. Coelho, F. C. Contractor, N. S. Desai, A. D'Monte, P. H. Doctor, B. M. D'Souza, F. Dubash, C. S. Dwivedi, B. Fernandes, V. J. Fernandes, C. Gonsalves, R. S. Jagasia, G. G. Joshi, S. P. Joshi, K. H. Kamakaka, G. V. Kirloskar, S. J. Kirpalani, S. N. Kulkarni, C. A. Lala, K. J. Lilamvala, B. G. Mahodaya, P. B. Malkani, H. P. Manghirmalani, L. Mascarenhas, N. N. Mehta, M. V. Merchant, S. B. Oka, A. Paes, D. B. Palekar, K. H. Parekh, P. R. Parmanand, M. C. Patel, A. J. Patil, M. L. Patwa, D. V. Pradhan, I. K. Punwani, A. H. Rodrigues, N. D. Sabnis, D. S. Sarangpani, P. C. Valu, V. M. Vatve, D. Vaz, K. J. Vyas, and H. R. Wadhwani.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B. COM.

Second Class:—G. A. Bhonsule, D. J. Dastur, R. G. Merchant, M. K. Shah, M. D. Singlachar, P. B. Vechalekar, P. M. Mody, C. L. Parekh, K. M. Banthiya, A. V. Krishnamurti, V. P. Varde, and N. M. Mehta.

Pass:—B. S. Boda, R. K. Dalal, K. D. Desai, N. D. Khariwala, N. M. Patel, C. J. Shah, V. M. Telang, M. H. Variava, B. N. Katti, R. D. Bilimoria, K. M. Damle, M. P. Rindani, V. N. Seshadri, P. L. Virale, G. G. Advani, and K. B. Vaidya.

A UNIVERSITY REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—When one begins to read of the progress that countries like America and Japan are making in their system of education, one is amazed to see the slow progress that we are making. As we begin to read the Rules and Regulations of these progressive countries, we are led to believe that our Universities are not "for" the people. We also notice that there is a lack of uniformity in them. The time has come when the regulations of these universities should be more liberal and should be framed with a view to make higher education accessible to all who wish to take advantage of it. Thus, for example, I think, the first essential change that our University ought to make is to afford the same kind of facilities to all persons residing within the territorial limits of our University, as are given by the Allahabad University. Says one of the regulations of that University: "Inspecting officers of an Educational Department, schoolmasters teaching in schools recognised by the University, or by the Education Department within the territorial jurisdiction of the University, demonstrators serving in an affiliated college, and women, may be admitted to the University Examinations by the special grace of the Senate, provided that, . . ". Then follow some simple conditions that these candidates have to observe. If such facilities are given to persons residing in the territorial limits of that University, I am unable to see why our University should not show the same liberality of mind? Whatever may have been the reason that induced the Allahabad University to afford such facilities to persons residing in the territorial limits of the same, it must be owned that there will be absolutely no harm in following her path in this respect. Will not some educationist, like the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, move in this matter and thus secure to us the same facilities, which the persons residing within the territorial limits of our sister University enjoy?

Hoping that my voice would not be lost in the wilderness.—Yours, etc.,

LIBERAL.

Dadar, 11th April, 1918.

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REMINDER TO SUBSCRIBERS.

From 1st May, 1918, copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be supplied on a prepayment basis only. Subscribers who have not as yet paid their subscriptions are requested to send the amount to this office before the 15th of the next month to avoid inconvenience which may be caused by the stoppage of their copies as no outstandings can be allowed henceforth.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Saturday, 27th April, 1918.

THE DELHI CONFERENCE.

The Conference that has been summoned to meet to-day in the Imperial Capital will on account of its occasion and character be watched with anxious interest throughout the country. The decisions, which the Conference would agree to make, embrace the interests of the millions in this land who have from the beginning manifested their desire to share the burden of war on terms befitting their citizenship. Apart from the material contribution to victory which India has made and still makes, the revelations of its final purpose have made the role of India that of the cheerful giver. The reasons that weighed with the authorities in their practical opposition to accord India a welcome reception in the ranks, have been vanishing under the stress of necessity, and we are at last at a stage when the honourable enlistment of her men has been realised to be a vital condition for the triumph of British arms. The question which now awaits answer must be faced with resolute goodwill. If it is approached in the archaic spirit of distrust and compromise, we fear that the results will not bear any proportion to the actual capacity of India. Three things are being presumably sought and they are men, money and the assurance of political tranquillity. They can be secured only by the fullest cooperation of the Government and the people, and, therefore, any procedure which imperils that cooperation must be counted as a wrong to India and the Empire.

The foremost measure which justice and statesmanship alike suggest at the crisis is a frank conciliation of the people. To this end, there should be a courageous recognition that the impulse which dominates the world throbs in India as well, and that her people must be furnished with the knowledge that *their* freedom, as much as that of the British and their Allies, is threatened by the ascendancy of militarism. Patriotic feeling is the key to military defence. Any attempt to make the intelligent Indian dissociate the interests of his own political freedom from the obligation to fight for small nations, is necessarily pregnant with possibilities of failure. In the present Conference, how many people who are in live touch with the people have been chosen for consultation? It must be remembered that the time has passed when the defence of the country could be secured on a mercenary basis. On that account, those who command the confidence of the people are really the best agents of success. Except for the small and fortituous sprinkling of representative men among the nominees, the selection for the Conference has been made on principles that regulate the award of Birthday Honours. If consultation with the members of the Conference is to be only nominal (in spite of subcommittees) and if what is required is only the endersement of schemes already registered by the bureaucracy, the exclusion of prominent leaders is a precaution which may be shrewd but which is neither honest, in view of the ostensible purpose of the Conference of focussing the real sentiments and wishes of the people, nor indicative of anything like an adequate appreciation of the danger to the Empire which is the cause of the Conference.

Whether it be a demand for money or men or a political truce, the leaders and organisers of opinion in the country wield an influence which it is not wisdom for the Government to disparage. Thoughts of political reforms cannot be mechanically dismissed from the minds of people, and without sufficient guarantee that the spirit of war-aims would permeate, the reorganisation of their future, Indians can hardly feel in adequate measure the ends for which they are summoned to fight. It is crude to talk of the defence of India without the Indian being sure that the authority which summons him to it. is or indeed will be one which he can patriotically respect and which depends on the goodwill of his nation. Without this principle being realised, we do not think that the full measure of India's support can by any possibility be assured. We have insisted before that there is grave peril of the Delhi Conference ending as a failure and a farce if the people of the country do not receive from the Viceroy the assurance that their right of self-determination is absolute and indefeasible, and that, they would not be defrauded of the first instalment of reform which they have unanimously claimed. We have learnt not to trust the bureaucracy, nor indeed can we afford to leave our future in the hands of those who will not scruple to perpetuate our political serfdom. The constitution of the Conference with its calculated exclusion of leaders, who inspire confidence in the people, is a lurid illustration of the temper of our masters who would stultify the expression of our views and in the nd make capital of the results of their schemings. No one is deceived by the unscrupulous manner in which these affronts to public opinion are devised. If the Conference succeeds in anything after public expectations, it would be a measure of the patience and loyalty with which India, in spite of the indignities to her leaders, answers the Premier's Trumpet call.

INDIAN WOMEN AND THE VOTE.

No victory that has been won during the war is pregnant with greater possibilities for the future of mankind than the victory which English women have won by securing the vote. It is true that the great Reform Bill does not enfranchise all women. But it is sufficient for the time being that the principle of women's political equality has been vindicated. Britain has not been the first to recognise this principle, but in view of the world-wide interest which the suffrage question there had aroused and the influence which British institutions exercise throughout the civilized world, it is safe to assert that the victory of English women will not remain an isolated fact, but will, on the other hand, continue to be an invaluable accession of strength to the forces which the war has set free in all parts of the world and which are tending towards, among other things, the liberation of woman from all shackles of tyranny, inequality and injustice. Already in India, women have bestirred and have begun to apply themselves to the task of working out their own salvation. The All-India Ladies Conference,—the title of All-India Women's Conference would have been more in accord with the democratic spirit of the times,—which recently held its first session at Bhopal under the presidency of her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, is a practical manifestation of the new spirit animating Indian women.

The most hopeful feature of the new spirit is the realisation on the part of the women that the task cannot be accomplised unless the isolated efforts already being made in several parts of the country are co-ordinated into an organic whole. As the Begum of Bhopal urged, "circumstances and a common goal for all Indian women render it all the more desirable that there should be a Central Ladies' Association in this country and that all questions of universal import relating to the welfare of its female population, without any distinction of caste and creed, should receive a concerted consideration." An association of this type, her Highness added, should be so constituted as to include all the different elements of Indian society, so that those who are advanced in progress might help those who are still on the lowest rung of the ladder, and the movement might have the benefit of mutual support and goodwill. "For, excepting certain ideals necessitated by our different faiths and usages," her Highness said, "our needs and requirements are common as a whole." "Education, hygiene, and many a social and domestic reform, are things which are needed alike by Hindus and Mussalmans, by Christians and Parsis."

Her Highness proceeded to emphasise, what cannot be over-emphasised, that in all progressive countries women themselves have been responsible for their own well-being and that no enterprise, no effort and no sacrifice on the part of Indian women will be too great to secure their liberation. "When the condition of women in England," she said, "was far from enviable, some patriotic and sympathetic women took upon themselves the amelioration of their lot, long before the State was aroused to take an interest in the matter." It is, however, not merely the example of Western women that should be a stimulus to Indian women. The History of India, both in the immediate and the ancient past, and of Islam is itself an inspiration. "Numerous instances can be quoted from history", said her Highness, "of women who have excelled in learning, performed yeoman service in the cause of civilization, taken important part in politics, and helped Government with their advice," and not seldom fought on the battlefield shoulder to shoulder with men.

But, while not sufficient emphasis can be laid on the need of self-help on the part of women, it is futile to expect much advancement so long as they are denied the same facilities and opportunities for full self-realisation as men. In India, more than in any country in the West, political equality for women is essential in proportion as their present position is deplorable. No one can deny that the enfranchised English women will use their newly-won vote to secure for their sisters equality of opportunity, professional and industrial, and equality before the law, and that their progress in this direction will be much more rapid in the coming ten years than it has been in the last fifty. Of course, there are many things which the vote cannot do. As a well-known anti-suffragist once said, the vote cannot write a poem or paint a picture. Every one knows this, but no one, therefore, dare deny that the vote has its uses and that it is a great weapon in expediting reforms. Besides, if the principle of Government by consent of the governed, as against the principle of autocracy,—whether it be the autocracy of a Tsar or of a male mob,—holds the field, it is hardly to be expected that the great principle of a fair field and no favour should not be extended to women in India, or in any other country. We, therefore, welcome the manifesto which the members and supporters of the recent All-India Women's Deputation to the Viceroy and Mr. Montagu have addressed to the Congress and the Home Rule Leagues Committees. After expressing their agreement with the Congress-League Scheme of Reform, they point out that unless it is more clearly defined so as to secure for women the same political rights as for men, it follows the out-of-date policy of excluding women from the opportunities given to men for expressing their opinions on public matters. The manifesto is the result of the challenge thrown out by Mr. Montagu to the All-India Women's Deputation to show whether the political organisations of the country would approve of giving to women the same qualification tests in all franchise measures as to men. The Deputation replied that it did not doubt the political sagacity of Indian leaders, their appreciation of women's public work and power, their implied inclusion of women in the Home Rule Scheme, and their support of women's demand from Mr. Montagu if they should ask them for it. It is for this support that the members and supporters of the Deputation approach the Indian leaders,—a support which the latter can only deny by proving false to their national ideals.

Notes of the Day.

The Irish "Die-hards."

Sir Edward Carson is again on the war-path. In a letter to the Secretary of the Ulster Unionist Council, he says it will be necessary to summon its standing committee at the earliest moment after the publication of the Home Rule Bill. Not only does he hope that every available delegate will attend—as, according to him, the position to be taken up will be of the gravest possible character,—but he also considers that it will be necessary to reorganise all the machinery of the province which has been in abeyance through the war. "This," he adds, "is unavoidable through the action of the Government in raising a burning question forming a breach of party truce." The meaning of all this is plain. The "die-hards" are determined to oppose with all possible force the grant of self-government to Ireland while they demand coercion and conspiration. Thus the old malignant influence of the Belfast ascendancy party, which has poisoned the history of Ireland for generations, once again presents the only obstacle to a satisfacory solution of the Irish problem. This party has learnt nothing from the war. Not so the British Government, who, it cannot be believed, will falter in the performance of the one plain and instant duty they owe to Irishmen and to the cause they are fighting for. And it is to do the just and the right thing by putting into operation the demands of the overwhelming majority of Irishmen, as embodied in Sir Horace Plunkett's report—notwithstanding the threats of the "black North."

The Last of the Barons.

The Radicals of the nineteenth century regarded the House of Lords as an institution which should not be mended, but ended. With the passing of the century, the question emerged from the region of pure speculation and became a problem claiming some sort of prompt solution. It was the budget of Mr. Lloyd George and the Parliament Act which settled the revisory authority of their lordships. Hereditary rights in the machinery of legislature is, however, exceedingly repugnant to democratic ideals and with the insistence of the people's will through the elected house, the question was reduced to the formation of a Second Chamber, the status of the peers becoming thereafter a matter of detail. The Bryce Committee which has just reported on the constitution of the Chamber recognises the principle of election. That shock to ancient usage was expected. for the anachronism of mediaeval rights should have vanished half-a-century ago. The tendency will be towards the ultimate disappearance of titled dignitaries as such from the Upper House.

Voluntary Liquidation.

Reuter's summary of the Committee's Report is not adequate enough for us to appreciate the details of the constitution recommended or of the expedients by which conflicts can be solved. Nor are the merits on which dissentients base their case clear. The majority report, however, prescribes a period for membership in the Second Chamber and a revolving system of recruitment. Further, peers are eligible in the House of Commons in whom, as things stand, final authority rests and on whose decision the powers of the Second Chamber itself will be framed. The popular chamber becomes the final authority and the Upper House (the term "Upper" will be a misnomer) is bound to develop into an arm of check and balance. Whether the majority report be endorsed by the House of Commons or not, the salient principle is that all vestiges of rights which are hereditary and independent of merit, should be swept aside. Their lordships deserved to be swallowed in the flood long ago; but with the new franchise and the liberalisation of the electorate, the earlier they consent to their own extinction, the better for themselves. For there is in law a certain measure of wisdom in voluntary liquidation.

How Not To Do It.

We protested yesterday against the extravagant and almost hysterical accounts of the Ostend and Zeebrugge raids which Reuter has been inflicting on us. The following observations of "Sardonyx" in the "New Statesmen" with regard to the official account, issued to the Press, of the recent fight of seven British drifters against ten or more German destroyers in the English Channel, will be read with interest and instruction in this connection:

> The article was specially marked "Admiralty copyright," and evidently the Admiralty thought that this time it was producing literature. No doubt the author also had the same idea. Unhappily the article, instead of being literature, was mere fustian, and the sooner the Admiralty takes some really expert advice on the matter the better. Pretentious, sentimental, tawdry, and mediocre to the core, the composition was largely made up of worn-out cliches of the rolling-main school—"inky darkness" (used twice in twenty lines), "the sunlight winked," "taking its gruel," etc.,; the use of pronouns was confused; at least one simile was dead wrong; and at least one very circumstantial detail was almost certainly not obtained from the survivors. And I wonder what the German flotilla did in the action to merit such cheap sarcasm as "It is to be hoped they found their gruesome work to their taste." Somebody with authority—for instance, Mr. Joseph Conrad—ought to go and explain to the Admiralty that a plain, straightforward account of British naval heroism is infinitely to be preferred to the mawkish and factitious purple Stevensonianism which the Admiralty in its simplicity mistook for literature. I have no idea who the author was. Clearly he did his gorgeous best, and is a practised—perhaps a famous—hand; but he has practised in the wrong school. If the Admiralty wants to find a literary model, let it read the official "Sailing Directions," which are as admirable in their way as the Code Napoleon itself.

Official and Personal.

Brevet-Colonel R. Heard, I.M.S., has been appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Viceroy in place of Lieutenant-Colonel Bird, I.M.S., deceased.

The Rani of Mahmudabad gave birth to a second son on Thursday night.

Sir Harcourt Butler leaves Nainital for Lucknow on Monday the 29th instant.

SAN FRANCISCO CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., April 26.

Twenty-nine defendants in the Indian conspiracy trial have been found guilty. The Court rules that Bopp, former German consul-general in San Francisco and other German defendants are not entitled to bail and are ordered to be interned until April 30th when they will be sentenced. The bail of each of the Hindu defendants has been fixed at twenty-five thousand dollars.

GERMANY'S PAPER TAXES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 8 p.m., April 26.

The Mannheim "Volks Stimme" referring to Germany's new taxes says they are only paper taxes. For example export duties on tea, coffee and cocoa are trebled but none of these articles is imported. Increases in beer and spirits taxes are estimated to yield a thousand million marks, but the output is only a tenth of the normal.

HUN LAW COURTS IN BELGIUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, April 25.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., April 26.

German law courts have been established in Belgium.

SUCCESS AT VILLERS-BRETTONNEUX.

ENEMY ATTEMPT TO TAKE KEMMEL.

BLOW ON ANGLO-FRENCH JUNCTION.

There was heavy fighting all Wednesday night around Villers-Brettonneux, which still continues. We have recaptured the village. Fighting was very heavy on the 24th and the enemy was thrice repulsed with severe losses northwards of the Villers-Brettonneux-St. Quentin Road. Yesterday morning the enemy renewed attack against the British and the fighting continues on a wide front. All enemy raids attempted in the neighbourhood of Beuchy were repulsed. There are conflicting reports about enemy's capture of Mont Kemmel where a bitter battle is expected.

Round the village of Hangard the battle continued violently, with all the concentrated strength of the enemy. The village was lost inspite of the gallant resistance by the French. However, they hold the immediate outskirts of Hangard from which the enemy has been unable to debouch, inspite of repeated efforts. Enemy delivered a strong blow on the junction of the British and French lines.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 25, 3-5 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., April 26.

A British communiqué says there was heavy fighting all night around Villers-Brettonneux, which continues. We regained ground by counter-attacks and took a number of prisoners. The fighting yesterday on the whole of this front was very severe and heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy by the infantry and the tanks. The enemy was thrice repulsed with loss northwards of the Villers Brettonneux-St. Quentin road. He used a few tanks in this fighting.

Late, last evening, the enemy attacked the French, north-east of Bailleul, but was repulsed.

The enemy, early this morning, renewed attacks in this sector and against the British positions, farther east, after intense bombardment. Fighting continues in this sector on a wide front.

The enemy during the night attempted a raid in the neighbourhood of Beuchy, but was repulsed. The hostile artillery was active during the night in the Festubert and Robecq sectors.

CONTINUOUS FIGHTING IN MONT KEMMEL & METEREN.

GROUND RETAKEN BY BRITISH IN SEVERAL PLACES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., April 26.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, wiring to-day says there was heavy continuous fighting yesterday in the region of the Mont Kemmel and Meteren and astride the Amiens-St. Quentin road. There was fighting around Villers-Brettonneux throughout the night, which was still in progress. From the direction of Hangard the Germans got a footing in Bois Daquenne, easternmost of the little chain of the woods skirting the Amiens road west of Brettonneux. We counter-attacked and drove the enemy back to the fringe of the wood.

The latest news, this morning, is distinctly encouraging. We have retaken the ground in several places; and the general position has considerably improved. In the Brettonneux fighting the tanks were used on both the sides. Ours did well supporting the infantry and the two, which got among the Germans did great execution.

The enemy launched very heavy attack against the French in the region of Dranoutre, last evening, penetrating a section of the French line, but the French promptly counter-attacked and restored the position.

At two o'clock this morning an intense gas barrage opened against the French front in the Flanders, also against some of the troops acting with them, and about two hours later deep waves of infantry delivered an assault.

Fighting is still in progress. The enemy was beaten off in the various minor attacks.

ENEMY FIGHT FOR MONT KEMMEL.

BITTER BATTLE DEVELOPING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 25, 10-35, p.m.
Recd. 11 p.m., April 26.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters telegraphing this evening says:—The success at Villers-Bretonneux beginning with the splendid counter-attack last evening has been a great performance. It cost the Germans terribly dear to get a footing in the village and will be scarcely less expensive if they have been cleared out as seems likely. We have doubtless re-established our line east of that place.

German tanks did not particularly distinguish themselves, the whole five concentrating upon a single British "female." On the arrival of the "male" tank they quickly made off.

It was two of our light tanks of small mobile pattern which did fearful execution among a fresh enemy division which had not yet entered battle since arriving from the Russian front. These tanks charged massed troops again and again, looking on returning as if they had seen wallowing in vast shambles.

An unconfirmed report states that Germans this morning reached the crest of Mont Kemmel but later reports indicate that it is improbable that the Allies lost any high ground. During the last two nights the enemy has attacked the French around Dranoutre in strength. Six battalions gained a temporary advantage but were driven back by counter-attacks. This morning a much heavier assault was delivered by four to six divisions over a front of seven miles on the line of Meteren-Bailleul-Wytschaete. The Alpini corps, Eleventh Bavarians and 117th division consisting of mountain troops were engaged, Jager regiments supporting them and an entirely fresh division the fiftysixth identified in the attack, overlapped on our front on the right flank of the French.

Disconnected reports indicate that the bull rush tactics of enemy masses carried them through the defensive line in places and possibly some German parties made progress towards the crest of Mont Kemmel, but I was told this afternoon that the French hold Kemmel both village and hill, so it seems that danger to this important strategic key position was averted. The Germans appreciate importance of Kemmel so fully hat bitter prolonged fighting in this zone is anticipated.

The latest report from Villers-Bretonneux is that Germans are believed to be practically all mopped up there. I expect we shall fully hold it by sunset. Thus enemy has suffered another defeat which ranks only second to the tremendous repulse encountered in Flanders on 19th April and on a smaller scale is reminiscent of his reverse at Arras.

STRUGGLE BETWEEN BAILLEUL AND WYSTCHAETE

POSITIONS IN VILLERS-BRETTONNEUX REGAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDN, April 26.
Recd. 8 p.m., April 26.

Last night's British communiqué says that Franco-British positions from northward of Bailleul to eastward of Wytschaete were heavily attacked all day. There was fighting of great severity on the whole of this front particularly in the neighbourhood of Dranoutre, Kemmell, and Vierstraat. In the course of repeated attacks and counter-attacks, the Allies were compelled to withdraw from positions held in the morning. Fighting continues. South of the Somme successful Australian and English counter-attacks last night regained positions in and around Villers-Brettonneux and we advanced our line within a short distance of the former front and took over six hundred prisoners. The village is now in our hands. The enemy employed at least four divisions the last moment in the attack on this front.

Prisoners state that the objectives included Cachy village and Cachy-Fouilloy road, but the objectives were not reached anywhere. The numbers of dead found in recaptured positions, show that enemy's losses were very heavy.

In spite of, mist yesterday our aviators attacked troops in the neighbourhood of Villers-Brettonneux from low height. We brought down three machines. Two of ours are missing. Our nightfliers dropped five and a half tons of bombs on Estaires, Armentieres and Roulers, also on railway stations at Courtrai and Thourout. All returned.

FURIOUS BOMBARDMENT TOWARDS REGNIEVILLE.

OUR LINE RESTORED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 26.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., April 26.

Last night's French communiqué says there was great reciprocal artillery fire in the region of Hangard and on both Banks of the Avre but no infantry work. Germans

(Continued on page 10.)

ZEEBRUGGE ENTERPRISE.

SENSATIONAL DETAILS.

HEROISM OF SEAMEN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., April 26.

The papers continue to publish full accounts of the magnificent work of the Zeebrugge and Ostend enterprises. The Captain of the "Vindictive" states that before starting hte admiral signalled 'St. George for England.' The "Vindictive" replied "May we give the dragon's tail a damned good twist." The Captain adds that before the operation every man was informed fully as to the extent of the risk but not a single one backed out. In one ship, he said, a certain number of men were ordered to be left but in almost a mutinous spirit, they came before the captain and refused to leave; so they were eventually taken on board of one of the block ships.

All ships started off at great speed with the smoke screen craft ahead. Meanwhile heavy bombardment was being carried out by monitors. Emerging from the smoke screen the mole of Zeebrugge could be seen a hundred yards away. We got alongside the mole and made efforts to grapple it. "Dafodil" which was following close astern came up and in gallant manner placed her bows against the "Vindictive" and pushed the latter sideways against the mole. The "Iris" also got alongside two hundred yards of us. There was a heavy swell ships were rolling and our men had to climb along prows which was a very perilous task, especially as the ends of these prows were one moment ten feet above the wall and the next moment crashing on to the wall itself. The way men got ashore was almost superhuman. It was not only a case of barefoot seamen running along deck, but of men carrying heavy accoutrements, bombs, Lewis guns and other things along very narrow and exceedingly unsteady plank. They went along too at topmost speed, some three or four hundred men. They were across in a few minutes on to the mole and immediately had to fight their way along the mole under cover of our barrages. We were close against the wall, only our upperpart, funnel, masts etc., showing and enemy guns concentrated on these targets. Many of our casualties were caused by splinters from upper works.

ALL LYKE A DREAM.

Twenty-five minutes after we were alongside blockships were seen rounding lighthouse heading for, entrance to the canal and we knew the work of covering their entrance had been accomplished. Fifteen minutes later there was a tremendous explosion at the shore end of the mole and we knew the submarine had got in between the piles and the viaduct connecting the mole and the shore and knew that the submarine's crew had blown up the submarine cutting off the mole from the shore. The crew got away in a small motor skiff, but the propeller was lost and it had to be paddled against heavy tide under machine-gun fire from only a few feet range. A large number of Germans were on the viaduct a few feet above the submarine firing machine-guns, and everyone of these Germans went up with the viaduct. The cheer that went up from the men when they saw the terrific explosion was one of the finest things I have ever heard.

The only question wounded men asked was 'Have we won?' as if it had been a football match. One poor fellow lying on deck with one arm shot off waved the other as I passed saying 'Best luck to you, sir.'

The leading blockship ran aground close off the entrance to the canal on the edge of the channel and was sunk as far as possible across the channel. She signalled to the other two which went on past her straight through the canal entrance and inside the shore line. Rather over an hour after to the "Vindictive" got alongside, the situation was this. The blockers had passed in and got to the end of the run; they could not do more; the viaduct had been blown up and the mole stormed. It would only have meant sacrifice of life for the boarding party to remain longer so signals to withdraw were given and all that could get away got away. Every man and every officer behaved so splendidly that even now when it is all over whole thing seems like a dream.

A COMPLETE SUCCESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 26.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., April 26.

A high naval source informs Reuter that latest reports show that Zeebrugge operations were completely successful.

AMUSING GERMAN EXPLANATION.

CAMOUFLAGING REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., April 26.

Much amusement has been caused by the German communiqué camouflaging the Zeebrugge-Ostend enterprises issued last night. As was fully expected Germany minimises them and claims that they sank the ships which we sank. What the communiqué does not explain is how it was possible to make a landing on the Zeebrugge mole in the teeth of mines and fortifications and take ships out again when the work was accomplished. It is taken for granted that these unpleasant facts will be kept from the German people as long as possible.

GERMANY AGAINST HOLLAND.

CAVALRY ON DUTCH FRONTIER.

ALARMING REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, April 25.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., April 26.

The "Telegraaf's" correspondent on the Dutch Westphalian frontier states that Germans are preparing to quarter cavalry in various German frontier places in Westphalia, hitherto guarded only by Landsturmers. These preparations have caused a sensation among frontier inhabitants. German papers appearing in frontier places contain alarming reports about possible complications with Holland.

MAIN QUESTIONS BETWEEN HOLLAND AND GERMANY.

LATTER LIKELY TO PUSH MATTERS TO EXTREMES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, April 25.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., April 26.

It is stated on good authority that the main questions being discussed between Germany and Holland relate to sand and gravel and the use of the Gladbach-Antwerp railway which was stopped at the beginning of the war. Holland does not object to Germany using the line for other than military purposes and Germany has not hitehrto objected to this stipulation. Germany is again demanding the transmission of sand and gravel through Holland but Holland insists on exercising control and providing against the military use of the materials. Holland fears that Germany will push matters to the extremes. It is expected that the Premier will speak in the Chamber at the end of the week after conferring with the Dutch Minister who is arriving from Berlin.

BRITISH WAR PRISONERS INTERNED IN HOLLAND.

TWO INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
THE HAGUE, April 21.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., April 26.

The latest list of the British officer war prisoners, arriving in Holland from Germany for internment, includes Captains Gulland of the 69th Punjabis, and Stover of the 3rd Brahmans.

SAND AND GRAVEL QUESTION

DUTCH SITUATION SERIOUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
THE HAGUE, April 25.
Recd. 8 p.m., April 26.

In the First Chamber, the Foreign Minister, speaking on the sand and gravel question declared that he could not and must not conceal from the Chamber that the question was very serious. He could not at present say more.

GRAIN VESSELS TO SWITZERLAND.

GERMANY REFUSES SAFE CONDUCT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, April 25.
Recd. 8 p.m., April 26.

A Semi-Official Berlin message says that Germany cannot guarantee safeco duct for vessels carrying grain for Switzerland from America during the next three months, because only after that time could all German warships receive instructions. Therefore if such vessels flying the American flag are sunk, President Wilson will be responsible.

ITALIAN SEA-PLANES' FEAT.

EXTENSIVE BOMBING RAIDS ON ENEMY SHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., April 26.

An Italian communiqué says a seaplane squadron, on the 22nd, scored two direct hits on an enemy torpedo-boat in the neighbourhood of Pola, and also heavily bombed an enemy warship and torpedo-boats in the Fahana canal.

EGYPTIAN BUDGET.

PROSPEROUS COTTON CROPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 20.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., April 26.

In his Note to the Egyptian Budget for 1918, Sir William Brunyate says the phenomenal increase in the price of cotton was maintained; and he estimates that 1917 cotton crop will yield fifty million Egyptian pounds as against thirty-nine millions in 1916. The Empire Cotton-growing Committee in London is strongly pressing for the resumption of the reclamation schemes on the delta, which were suspended at the outbreak of the war, but the labour resources are at present employed on military work.

RUSSIA'S BLACK SEA FLEET.

ASSURANCE OF SAFETY ASKED FOR.

GERMAN SUBMARINES ABOUT TO BLOCKADE SEVASTOPOL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., April 26.

A wireless Russian communiqué says, Germany has been asked for an assurance that the Russian Black Sea fleet, while obeying the terms of the peace treaty by remaining at Sevastopol, will not be seized or damaged by German submarines, which are apparently about to blockade Sevastopol.

INDIAN LABOUR CORPS.

THE KING'S INSPECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., April 26.

The King to-day inspected a party of officers and non-coms and men of the Indian labour corps under Captain G. P. Taylor, consisting of men from the State of Manipur, on leave, from the front.

CONSCRIPTION IN IRELAND.

ILLEGAL CONDUCT OF CATHOLIC PRELATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 8 p.m., April 26.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Newman, Mr. Balfour said he had seen the press report that a member of the Sacred College had recently pledged himself to prevent conscription in Ireland, but he could hardly believe that when the Military Service Act was legally applied to Ireland any member of the Sacred College would oppose the law of the land. Doubtless the Vatican was kept fully informed on the matter.

COUNT SZYERENYE AS HUNGARIAN PREMIER.

EXPONENT OF "MITTEL EUROPA" POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ZURICH, April 25.
Recd. 8 p.m., April 26.

Court Joseph Szyerenye has been appointed Hungarian Premier. He is stated to be extremely friendly to Germany and closely connected with the Deutsche Bank. He advocates the "Mittel Europa" policy. He will probably be determinedly opposed by Count Karobyi and the socialist parties.

FOR CONSORTIUM OF SPANISH BANKS.

AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE AND U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MADRID, April 25.
Recd. 8 p.m., April 26.

An Agreement for a consortium of Spanish banks representing a capital of two millions sterling and including banking firms in Madrid, Bilbao and Barcelona has been signed with France and United States.

MITITARY CROSS FOR LT. WOELLWARTH.

GALLANT RAID ON ENEMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 11 p.m., April 26.

The "Gazette" announces that Military Cross has been awarded to temporary Lieutenant W. D. Woellwarth, attached to Indian Cavalry for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. As Divisional Intelligence Officer he accompanied the leading party which during a raid penetrated the enemy's lines. Regardless of danger, he ran ahead of the party ordering the enemy to surrender. His gallant action markedly contributed to the success of the enterprise and enabled much valuable information to be obtained.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL HENDERSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., April 26.

The death is announced of Major-General P. D. Henderson.

The late Major-General Philip Durham Henderson was born in 1840 and joined at the age of seventeen, the 2nd Madras Cavalry. He was made attache in 1870 and two years later rose to the Under-Secretaryship to the Foreign Dept. of the Government of India. He was deputed as officer on special duty in Cashmere in 1874 and was appointed the General Superintendent of the operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity in 1878. He became Resident in Mysore in 1892 and left India for good in 1895. He was decorted C.S.I. for the services of H. M. King Edward VII, then Prince of Wlaes, during his visit to in 1875-76.

LATEST CABLES.

SIMULTANEOUS ATTACK FOR TWO OBJECTIVES.

THE CHANNEL AND AMIENS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 26th, 7-45 a.m.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., April 27.

The progress of the battle shows that the Germans are continuing the plan of striking in two directions simultaneously, their immediate objectives being the Channel and Amiens.

They received a severe repulse in the southern area thanks to the magnificent counter-attack carried out by the Australians supported by English regiments including the Berkshires, Northamptons, Durhams and Yorkshires. It was the English regiments of whom many were young troops recently from England that gallantly held Villers against the inferno of gas shelling until overwhelmed by the assault of five divisions of Infantry.

The Germans seized and established a permanent hold on the village which was packed with machineguns, hence it was necessary that the counter-attack should be a surprise. Accordingly it was decided to make a night attack with bombs, bayonets and machineguns without artillery preparation. It took hours of very grim fighting, all the more gruesome because the guns were temporarily silent as the combatants were inextricably mixed before the Germans were finally driven out, and an important position dominating Amiens was restored to British hands. The enemy probably will return to the assault on Villers on this account but he is here in a sharp awkward salient formed by the confluence of the Somme and the Avre which is at present nothing but a slaughterhouse for him.

Hangard is almost equally important but it has changed hands so often that the enemy's hold may be considered precarious. It is possible however that a really big offensive may develop south of Ypress and the mention of heavy fighting north-east of Bailleul may indicate such development.

The position at Kemmel where the French hold critical positions is not so satisfactory and the mention of Vierstraat seems to suggest that the withdrawal included a retirement from the last positions on Messines ridge near Wytschaete.

GERMAN WAR MINISTER ON USE OF GAS.

GERMANY'S PONDEROUS FINANCIAL METHODS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, April 24.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., April 26.

In the Reichstag the War Minister said that no country was willing to renounce the use of gas but statements as to the terrors of gas fighting were greatly exaggerated. The Minister said that 20,000 recently wounded men had returned to the front.

Curiosity was expressed regarding the number of Americans engaged. Other speakers demanded that Austria-Hungary should begin action on the Southern front.

Count Roedern speaking on the taxation proposals contrasted the sound British financial policy with Germany's ponderous methods.

SOVIET'S ROUT KORNILOFF'S DETACHMENTS.

KORNILOFF SUCCUMBS TO WOUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MOSCOW, April 25.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., April 26.

The Soviet forces routed Korniloff's detachments near Ekaterinodar on the 17th April. Prisoners state that Korniloff was seriously wounded and subsequently succumbed.

GERMAN UKRAINIAN INVASION OF CRIMEA.

RUSSIAN COMMISSARY ASKS FOR EXPLANATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, April 24.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., April 26.

The Commissary for Foreign Affairs has requested an explanation of the German-Ukrainian invasion of the Crimea, and he throws out a warning as to the possibility of consequent action by the Black Sea fleet.

U. S. AND BULGARIA TURKEY

RESOLUTION FOR DECLARATION OF WAR NOT TO BE PRESSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, April 25.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., April 26.

Senator King after conferring with President Wilson announced that he did not intend to press his resolution providing for the declaration of war against Bulgaria and Turkey.

'RED GUARD OUTRAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PEKING, April 25.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., April 26.

Red Guards are holding up, robbing and ill-treating travellers on the Amur Railway.

FURIOUS BOMBARDMENT.

(Continued from page 9.)

in Woevre after furious bombardment attacked the sector of Regnieville and gained a footing in advanced lines, but were promptly ejected and lines restored. We took prisoners.

There was an artillery duel on the right of the Meuse and the Vosges.

Seven German aeroplanes and a captive balloon were felled on 22nd and 23rd. Ten other aeroplanes were driven down damaged in enemy lines after fights.

BLOW ON ANGLO-FRENCH JUNCTION.

ATTACKS AND COUNTER-ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26th 1-15 a.m.
Recd. 10-30 p.m. April 26.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters telegraphing at midnight on 24th April says: Pursuing a policy of alternating blows, the enemy attacked Southwards of the Somme this morning after artillery preparation which left no doubt as to his intention.

The main directive was against the junction point of the French and British armies North of Hangard. A subsidiary blow was delivered against new French positions South of the River Luce suggesting that Germans wished to thrust a wedge between the French and the British towards Amiens or to wipe out the Hangard salient on which so many attacks have been broken. The artillery attacked our front for sixteen miles between Ribemont-sur-Ancre and Ailly-sur-Noye. Gas shells hailed upon French and British batteries throughout the night but our fire was not checked. Towards the morning enemy fire was intensified reaching a degree of violence at seven o'clock not experienced since the morning of 21st March.

Infantry attack was launched at 7-30 on an eight mile front between Bretonneux and Senecat wood on the South bank of the Luce.

The heaviest fighting on the purely French front raged around Hangard where our line curves in a narrow salient. By the middle of the afternoon the enemy had fought his way into the village capturing woods Northward thereof.

The French re-took Hill 99 overlooking the village and the hill appears to be still ours. Germans have retaken Hill 63 Southward of Luce overlooking the Avre valley and the junction of Avre and Luce and have fought up to the village of Hailles thereby advancing a mile. Their assaults on Hill 82 were repulsed after very severe fighting.

BATTLE ROUND HANGARD.

THE VILLAGE IN HANDS OF GERMANS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 25, 4-25 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., April 26.

A French communiqué says the battle continued violently round the village of Hangard against which the enemy concentrated all his strength. We gallantly resisted at night and counter-attacked several times successfully. The village was lost and retaken; but finally remained in the hands of the Germans at the cost of high losses. We hold the immediate outskirts of Hangard from which the enemy has been unable to debouch, in spite of repeated efforts.

The artillery duel continues very violent on both the banks of the Avre and is very active in Woevre in the regions of Flirey and Regnieville.

WEST BIRMINGHAM BY-ELECTION.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN RETURNED UNOPPOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., April 26.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain has been returned unopposed for West Birmingham. The election was due to his appointment to the War Cabinet.

NATIONAL REGISTRATION IN CANADA.

DRASTIC STEPS TO BE TAKEN FOR NON-COMPLIANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, April 24.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., April 26.

In connection with the national registration in June the Government has ordered that all residents in Canada over sixteen years must register. The penalties for non-compliance will be fine or imprisonment or both, disfranchisement, deprivation of right to hold any position or employment or earn wages or employ others, hold public office, travel by rail or boat, or use hotels and restaurants. Persons employing a defaulter, selling him a railway or a steamboat ticket or supplying him with board and lodging will be liable to the same penalties.

The scheme is intended to provide information respecting the labour resources of Canada, although conscription of labour is not contemplated.

The Registration Board will be empowered to name the industries in which men of certain ages must not be employed.

AIR MINISTRY.

LORD ROTHMERE RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., April 26.

The Press Bureau states that Lord Rothmere has resigned from the Air Force owing to reasons of health.

ZEEBRUGGE MOLE SEPARATED FROM SHORE.

GREATEST SENSATION IN GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, April 25.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., April 26.

The "Telegraaf's" frontier correspondent states that the Zeebrugge mole has been entirely separated from the shore. He confirms the statement that the exploding of the submarine made a breach at least twenty-five metres wide. The opening is clearly visible from Cabzand and divides the pier into two parts. The breach is near the coast, proving that the submarine, in spite of the nets, etc., penetrated far into the harbour. On the shore side of the harbour lies the wreck of the two-funnelled torpedo-boat.

Many German wounded have been sent to Bruges. The enemy losses were undoubtedly great. The entire garrison was called up in the night by sirens and ringing of bells.

The frightened inhabitants fled to Ramscapelle and Bruges. The raid has created the greatest sensation, people scarcely believing the landing occurred.

The correspondent emphasises the moral significance.

IMMENSE DIFFICULTIES OF TASK.

STORY OF RECKLESS DARING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26th, 3-10 a.m.
Recd. 0-30 a.m. April 27.

The Admiralty has issued the full narrative of the raid on Zeebrugge and Ostend which in its stirring details brings into strong relief both the immense difficulties of the task undertaken and the astonishing ingenuity and reckless daring with which they were overcome. The narrative is full of thrilling episodes and the experiences of individual vessels engaged and of the storming party on the mole.

Naturally the most striking of these are the experiences of the "Vindictive" which landed the force on the mole and of her attendant ferry boats, the "Iris" and the "Daffodil". As the "Vindictive" lay alongside the mole rolling and bumping against its foundations, she was swept diagonally by machine-gun fire from both ends of the mole and heavy batteries ashore. Landing parties of marines and blue jackets were gathered on the main and lower decks. The Commanders were both killed before the word for assault was given, but the men were magnificent. They had to rush across swaying splintering gangways and drop over the parapet into the field of fire of German machine-guns. Then there was further drop of sixteen feet on to the mole itself, but nothing stopped orderly landing.

Meanwhile the lower deck had become shambles. A crew of howitzer mounted forward had all been killed and a second crew were likewise destroyed, but the third crew took over the gun. The "Daffodil" which was engaged in pressing the "Vindictive" against the mole only lost one killed and eight wounded. Meanwhile the "Iris" which was attempting make fast to the mole ahead of the "Vindictive" was in trouble as grapnels were not large enough to span the parapet. Two Officers climbed ashore and sat astride the parapet trying to fasten the grapnels till each was killed. The Commander of the "Iris" had both legs shot off. A single shell piercing the upper deck exploded among fifty-six marines, killing forty-nine and wounding seven. Another exploded in a Ward room used as a hospital killing four officers and twenty-six men. Altogether the "Iris" lost seventy-seven killed and 105 wounded.

IN FACE OF UNREMITTING FIRE.

Storming and demolition parties on the mole met with no resistance apart from intense unremitting fire, Germans having on the approach of ships retired to the shore end of the mole. The demolition parties carried out the work in perfect order destroying building after building. Meanwhile blockships were stealing to the mouth of the canal. The "Thetis" came first steaming into a tornado of shells from shore batteries. The bulk of the crew had already been taken off, but unfortunately the propeller fouled the net defences and rendered her unmanageable. Shore batteries pounded her and she found herself sinking still hundreds of yards from the mouth of the canal. After signalling invaluable information the Commander blew the charges and sank her. A motor launch rescued the crew of the "Thetis" which lost five killed and five wounded.

The "Intrepid" and the "Iphigenia" were more successful. They steered straight into the canal and beached themselves according to arrangement, one on the Eastern bank and the other on the Eastern bank where they were blown up with sterns stretching well out across the canal. They are now lying across the canal in a "V" position and it is probable that the work they set out to do has been accomplished and the canal is effectively blocked. A motor launch brought away the crews.

Officers describe the explosion of the old submarine as the greatest they have ever seen. It tore the jetty in half and left a gap of over hundred feet. The claims of one, of the launches to have sunk the torpedo boat alongside the jetty are supported by many observes including the officers of the "Vindictive" who had seen her mast and funnel across the mole and noticed them disappear.

The "North Star" one of the three destroyers which guarded the 'Vindictive" from enemy destroyers while alongside the mole lost her way in a smoke screen and suddenly emerged into the light of star-shells and was sunk.

FALSE GERMAN VERSION.

The statement in the German communiqué that only a few of the crew could be saved by the Germans is unusually accurate for the "Phoebe" another of these destroyers, came up under heavy fire and rescued nearly all.

Throughout the operation monitors and siegeguns in Flanders heavily bombarded the enemy's batteries. A change of wind at Ostend served us even worse than at Zeebrugge. Motorboats had already lit the approaches and ends of piers with calcium flares and made a smoke cloud which effectively hid the fact from the enemy when the wind changed, revealing everything and the enemy extinguished flares with gunfire. This prevented blockships from finding the entrance and as they were soon in sinking condition they were compelled to sink themselves about four hundred yards east of the piers, motorlaunches removing the crews.

The difficulty of the operation may be gauged from the fact that enemy batteries from Zeebrugge and Ostend number at least 120 heavy guns which were able to concentrate on the retiring ships during daylight to a distance of sixteen miles. This imposes as conditions of success that the operation must be carried out during night, but not late in the night. It must take place at highwater with wind from the right quarter and a calm sea for small craft. The operation cannot be rehearsed beforehand since the essence of it is secrecy.

KUEHLMAN ACCUSED OF IMMORALITY.

PROSECUTION OF GERMAN JOURNAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, April 25.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., April 26.

The Pan-German "Deutsche Zeitung" is being prosecuted for an article accusing Kuehlmann of immorality. "Vorwaerts" asserts that the allegations are intended to influence the Kaiserin against Kuehlmann.

ENEMY COMMUNICATIONS WITH FINNISH ARMY

GERMAN REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 24.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., April 26.

A wireless German communiqué says:—Von der Goltz's troops took railway junctions of Hyvinge and Ryehimaeki and established communications with Finnish army, northwards of Lahti.

We have reached Simferpol in Crimea.

BAHAWALPUR'S OFFER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 26.

The following press communiqué is issued:—In response to the Premier's appeal the Bahawalpur Darbar have offered to double their present Imperial Service Contingent, that is, to provide another camel transport corps with escort.

CONCRETE INSTITUTE.

V. M. Kotasthane of the Government of Bombay Consulting Architects department has been elected a member of the Concrete Institute London in their meeting of 28th February 1918.

27 MILE RUN.

The 27-mile race arranged under the auspices of the Deccan Gymkhana will be run on Monday the 29th instant starting from the Gymkhana grounds near Lakdi-Pul at 5 p.m. The distance was finished in 2 hours 59 min. 12 3/5 sec. in September 1915 by Mr. S. V. Datar of Sangli. There are four competitors for the race this year.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM NURPUR.

The Anjuman-I-Islam, Nurpur, Deputation which was to have waited on Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, has postponed its departure on account of the unexpected departure of her Highness to Delhi to attend the War Conference to-day.

FIRE IN LUCKNOW RACE-COURSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, April 26.

A disastrous fire broke out at the race course second enclosure. The hurdles and 200 chairs were burnt and other damage done. Men of the artillery turned out in force and helped to put out the fire. It is thought that the fire was the work of some *badmashes*.

BEIGHTON HOCKEY SEMIFINAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 26.

The second semifinal of the Beighton Hockey Tournament came off last evening on the Calcutta ground when before a large gathering of spectators the Assansol team beat the Greer Sporting Club, an Indian team of Calcutta. The game was fastest seen this year. During the first half neither side could score but in the second half Assansol netted twice, P. Bodeau being credited with both points. On the day's play Assansol were better side and deserved their win. The final takes place on Saturday next contesting sides being Assansol and Lucknow.

AHMEDABAD CHILDREN'S FETE LOTTERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In response to the query published in your issue on 23rd instant by "R. Seshan" in column 6 on page 2 I beg to state that the drawing of the lottery took place exactly on 1st April as mentioned in tickets at about 4 o'clock and the list of prize-winners is still hanging at the ticket office.

Probably I think through pressure of work the secretary might not have acknowledged his letter, but if Mr. Seshan be pleased to let me know his number I shall let him know whether he is one of the winners.—Yours, etc.,

SHAH P. M.

2125 Rajambula's St.,
Ahmedabad.

DELHI WAR CONFERENCE.

ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETE.

(From a correspondent.)

DELHI, April 26.

Arrivals for to-morrow's War Conference continue bringing the total number of delegates up to about one hundred and twenty. The arrangements are now nearly complete. The council chamber has been rearranged so that there will be plenty of room for everybody including the ruling chiefs who will be accommodated with suitable seats in the centre, the members of Imperial Legislative Council occupying their usual benches round the sides.

The delegates of the War Conference are now arriving by every train, the whole of the arrangements is working admirably under direction of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi. Amongst the first to come in have been Sir Claude Hill Chairman of War Conference subcommittee of the Viceroy's Executive Council, with Mr. R. E. Holland, Acting Political Secretary. Mr. Ironside and other representatives of commercial community are already here and most of the ruling chiefs, non-official members of the council and provincial representatives are expected in the course of the day.

GOVERNMENT NOMINATION FOR CONFERENCE.

PROTEST OF NATIONAL UNION.

The following message has been sent to the Viceroy by Dr. D. D. Sathaye; the Secretary of the Bombay National Union:—

That the Managing Committee of the Union respectfully beg to point out that the exclusion of trusted leaders like Mr. Tilak and Mrs. Besant from the deliberations of the Imperial Conference at Delhi has been considered by the Indian people, it is hoped wrongly, as a wanton reflection upon their loyalty and good sense and that the same is likely to invite the people to withhold much needed Cooperation from the Government in the present crisis. The Committee also further beg to point out that they are afraid that unless Parliament grants the Congress League Scheme as first instalment of the full responsible Government to be conferred within a stated period, the objects of the Conference are not likely to "Succeed."

PUBLIC MEETING AT KALYAN.

Under the joint auspices of the Indian Home Rule League, Thana District Branch, and Thana Sub-Divisional Congress Committee a public meeting will be held at Kalyan in Sant Tukaram Theatre, to-morrow, at 5 p.m., under the presidency of Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya for celebrating the third anniversary of the Indian Home Rule League, for protesting against the action of the War Cabinet in cancelling the passports of the Home Rule League deputation, for passing a resolution of support to the Congress-League Scheme, and expressing sympathy with the passive resistance movement in Kaira District. Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar of Poona will speak on the above resolutions. All members of the League and sympathisers are cordially requested to attend.

TO GAIN COOPERATION OF PEOPLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SATARA, April 26.

At a public meeting convened under joint auspices of local Congress Committee and Home Rule League Branch, Mr. N. K. Agasie presiding on Thursday evening at Arthur Hall, a resolution requesting Premier to reconsider War Cabinet's decision of disallowing Home Rule deputations headed by Mr. Tilak from proceeding to England, and protesting against the tone and language of the War Cabinet's communiqué and maintaining that the journey was undertaken for national interest, despite Hon. Mr. Fisher's contrary pronouncement in British Parliament, was carried.

Another resolution regarding to-morrow's Delhi Conference pointed out the necessity of granting substantial measures of self-government as demanded by the Congress-League scheme to enable India to give hearty cooperation in response to Premier's appeal, while protesting against exclusion of popular leaders like Mr. Tilak and Mrs. Besant. The meeting further pointed out that the steps to stop political propaganda is unjustifiable and assured Government that India will accept conscription for military service if India's demand was granted immediately.

Another resolution requested the president to telegraph both the resolutions to Lord Chelmsford and to Bombay representatives the Hon. Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Patel.

PROCEDURE DISAPPROVED BY BELGAUM MEETING.

(From a correspondent.)

BELGAUM, April 26.

The citizens of Belgaum assembled in a public meeting convened under the joint auspices of the District Congress Committee and the Home Rule League resolved:—

(1) That the act of the War Cabinet cancelling the passports of the Home Rule League deputation was ill-advised, unjust and uncalled for.

(2) That while welcoming the principle calling the Conference at this critical juncture, this meeting emphatically disapproves the procedure adopted for the constitution of the Conference to be held at Delhi on the 27th instant, as it comprises Chiefs who have no *locus standi* in politics of British Indian subjects and secondly has omitted to invite the real trusted leaders of the people such as Lokmanya Tilak and Mrs. Besant, thus losing its representative character.

(3) That having regard to the fact that the political consciousness of the country is at its highest pitch any attempt to smother political agitation in the absence of a definite programme of Government agreeing with the just demands of the Indian people, is calculated to do the utmost harm.

(4) That nothing less than the reforms contained in the Congress-League scheme will satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the Indian people, that unless the people satisfied in their aspirations no real organising resources and no cheerful sacrifice is possible. The meeting further hopes the principle adopted in Ireland should be extended to India.

(5) That the meeting requests the non-official members of the Conference to rise to the occasion and press Indian claims embodied in the Congress-League scheme to such an extent as to get an assurance from Government that the cardinal principles contained will only be promulgated and that a Bill to that effect will be introducted in the immediate future.

DHARWAR'S PROTEST.

(From a Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, April 26.

The following resolutions were passed at a public meeting held at Dharwar on the 23rd instant:—

This meeting of the citizens of Dharwar deeply regrets to see the agenda of the forthcoming Delhi Conference include a call to Indians to co-operate with Government in securing men and money and to cease all political propaganda without any promise of Self-Government to India as desired by the Congress and the League. This call is directly opposed to the spirit of self-determination for which the Allies profess to be fighting now. This meeting, therefore, resolves to intimate to his Excellency the Viceroy that unless the British Parliament tenders full Home Rule to India within a short and definite time and immediately grant the Congress-League scheme as the first instalment it is impossible either to co-operate or to cease political agitation and that India is in no mood to be trifled with and wishes England to do to India what she wishes to do to Ireland.

(2) This meeting calls upon the non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council to realise the responsibilities, the seriousness of the situation and the mood of the country at this juncture and urge them to speak out frankly and manfully in the spirit of the first resolution, which embodies the mind of the nation.

(3) Copies of above resolutions be sent to his Excellency the Viceroy, the Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu, the Rt. Hon. Lloyd George, Premier, and non-official members of the Viceregal Council.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR INDIA

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Premier's message to the Viceroy of India requesting him to mobilize the resources of India, especially the man-power, and his Excellency's announcement that he intends to hold an all India representative conference on the 27th instant, consisting of leaders, representatives of all sections of people, ruling princes and Official heads of all the Provinces shows that the Government of his Imperial Majesty have after all come to feel that the importance of India as an integral part of the Empire can no longer be ignored. From the telegrams passed between the Premier and the Viceroy, we are led to think that the Government of India have decided, though forced by circumstances, to trust India rather than go on distrusting her for ever. And naturally, when our relations are founded on mutual trust and confidence, nothing but success can attend our labour. Hereafter India will be looked upon, not as a subject country but as a partner of the firm of the British Empire.

The one and perhaps the only object of the meeting of the 27th seems to be, if one could venture a guess, to deliberate upon a scheme and to find out ways and means for raising an Indian Army so as to be of use in defending India and fighting in Europe. The success of the scheme most certainly depends upon the conditions of recraitment, pay, status, and future prospects. From our past experience it is not difficult to say that the scheme can hardly be more successful than the one we have had if the same conditions are offered. But we hope that, inasmuch as the policy of trust is to be the future policy of the Government in India the present scheme will be a complete success. To ensure the success of the scheme the following suggestions may perhaps be put forward for the consideration of the conference of the 27th.

(1) All differences and distinctions of colour must be done away with, that is, the colour bar must be put to a stop to, (2) conditions of promotion, salary, etc., must be the same as those existing for Englishmen. (3) Even at the first appointment some consideration must be given to educated and respectable persons. For instance, a graduate and an illiterate man should not be classed together as sepoys. (4) Those recruited now should be guaranteed the continuance of their appointment even after the war. In other words a regular department just like the Police or Salt or Forest must be created *mutatis mutandis*. If these conditions are offered Government will be suprised to learn that an army of a million can be raised in no time, because it becomes a new avenue of service for the poor and the intellectual. Unless the stigma of inequality is removed the scheme can never be a success who ever may try. But, on the other hand, if all the distinctions are removed, mere advertisement in the papers inviting applications will be quite sufficient to bring in the desired number. No recruiting operation will at all be necessary and in six months' time an army quite enough to protect the Indian shores would be ready. Further, it may be suggested to the conference that they should not leave out of their consideration the question of universal volunteering in India. The importance to a country of a volunteer corps and especially to India is beyond question. That, in time of emergency the volunteers can form a bulwark against the attacks of enemy is amply evidenced by England in the present war. Again, that will be removing a national humiliation.

To conclude, we hope that the opportunity offered to us will not be allowed to slip away. It is a patent fact that a trained army is a power in the land. If we, having capacity enough, are not allowed to defend our own homes and if others are requested to do the same for us, no great insult could be offered to our sense of self-rtspect. We hope that the Conference will make it possible for us *to defend our homes at all times*.—Yours, etc.,

N. V. SARMA.

Wardha, 23rd April, 1918.

THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—After, what cannot be regarded except as at best but a very poor explanation, from its president of the failure of the Bombay Art Society, it is not difficult to form some idea of the mentality of those directing the affairs of the Society. It is, therefore, hopeless under the present circumstances to expect any sane guidance from the Society in the direction of the development and progress of art. The president says that your reference to the predilections of the plutocrat is, "mere gratuitious declamation.' and yet strange as it appears the temper in which he alludes to it in the beginning and its repetition again, at the end of his letter show that this "gratuitous declamation" is, after all, just the very thing that has so obviously and effectively upset him.

His misleading description of the primary objects of the Society is indeed peculiarly interesting. "The primary object for which," he says, "The Society was created—and as one of its original members and founders I write of what I know—was to establish an annual exhibition of pictures for the encouragement and assistance of amateur painters in oil and water colour, and by inviting professional artists also to contribute —although disqualifying them from competing for prizes—to furnish examples for the former instruction in technique." I have before me the booklet which contains a statement of the objects of the Society. The following is a quotation from it. "The objects of the Bombay Art Society shall be the promotion and encouragement of Art by the Exhibition of Pictures and other works of Art, publication of an Art Journal, Meetings and Lectures and to assist in the establishment and maintenance of a Permanent Gallery for pictures and other works of Art and the formation of an Art Union." You will thus see that there is no reference whatever in the published objects of the Society to the "encouragement and assistance of amateur painters" as the "primary objects" of the Society. Again I do not find either in the Rules or in the Prospectus of the Society anything which would disqualify as he says, proffesional artists from competing for prizes. The president may have his own particular reasons for joining the Society. But the public are not concerned to investigate his personal prepossession even though he happens to be as he says, one of the "original members and founders of the Society. The public can rely only on the published objects of the Society. I leave it to your readers to judge the merit of the misleading statements and the extent of his knowledge of the objects of the Society over which he presides. You have said that the Society has done practically nothing to stimulate the study of Indian Art. The president of the Society himself corroborates the truth of your statement. He says that the Society has "neither claimed nor professed that its sole, nor indeed its chief purpose was to exhibit and promote purely indigenous Indian art. "If that is really so why should he attempt later on to defend the position of the Society. Why should he say that the Society exists itself to encourage purely "Indian Contributions" by awarding out of 34 (that is not even one-fourth of the number of prizes) to work "produced by Indians." "Indian contributions" and "work produced by Indians" is indeed the vagest of vague phraseology. It is indeed a pity that the president of the Society needs to be told that "work produced by Indians" is not necessarily Indian art. The Society may be fulfilling the purposes described by the President. But the question is whether these are its real purposes—whether we should support a Society which has, according to its president "neither claimed nor professed its sole, nor indeed its chief purpose" the promotion of purely indegenous Indian Art. I venture to suggest that the president should do better than "Smile" at the feature of the Society if he really cares to improve its position. He cannot expect any encouragement from the people if he does not listen to the.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

POONA HINDOO MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of Hindoo Missionary Society, Mr. Thackeray will deliver a public lecture in Marathi on "Ramkrishna Hari Sampradaya" in Agasie's Wada near Takle Haveli, Shanwar Petti, Poona, to-morrow at 5 p.m.

PRICE OF KEROSENE OIL.

The following Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary has been issued:—In modification of Government Notification No. 775-C.P. dated 24th April 1918 the Governor-in-Council is pleased to direct that the price of Texas Oil Company's Southern Star Brand oil should be Rs. 8-11-0 per case of two tins and not Rs. 8-3-0 as published in the notification mentioned above.

PROHIBITION OF EXPORT OF PEARLS

A meeting of the Pearl Merchants of Bombay is to be held to consider the prohibition of the Export of Pearls from British India on Monday at 3 p.m. (S. T.) in Hire Baug on the Cowasji Patel Tank Road.

On being relieved by Sir Verney Lovett, Mr. H. C. Ferard, C.I.E., Officiating Member, Board of Revenue, United Provinces, takes six weeks' leave.

When Mr. E. F. Oppenheim proceeds on six weeks' leave from 15th May, Mr. J. N. L. Sathe will act as Collector of Banda.

The Government of India have addressed the Secretary of State for sanction for the appointment of a temporary judge to the Calcutta High Court.

LONDON LETTER

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SHIPPING POSITION.

LANCASHIRE COTTON. INDUSTRY.

THE TANK WEEK.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, March 7.

When Europe was plunged into war and the intervention of the British Empire became inevitable, Mr. Asquith and Viscount Grey wasted many words explaining their action to the people. They exhausted every argument to convince us that our very existence depended on our fighting. Those who knew the people were fully aware that the average Englishman had already made up his mind. The life of the Asquith Government would not have been worth a week's purchase had they evaded the issue. The lesson has not been learned by our politicians; a fact exemplified by their attitude on shipping. The people of Great Britain and the Empire are out to fight to the bitter end and nothing frightens them. But they want to know the truth. They have not been told the actual facts regarding shipping and one must feel pleasantly surprised that they remain unperturbed under facts that have at last leaked out. These facts have been deduced, partly by reading between the lines of published statistics; partly from information given in the House of Commons by Sir Leo Chiozza Money and largely from the manly outspoken speech of Mr. Barnes M. P. The result of these admissions leads to an estimate of three million four hundred and forty thousand tons of shipping lost during last year, and one million sixty-seven thousand tons of new shipping completed. The lost ships amount to eight hundred while two hundred new ships have been completed. Thus it will be seen that we have failed to balance our losses by a considerable deficit. Matters have been made worse by the inability of the United States to realise anticipations so far as shipbuilding is concerned. These figures are responsible for Mr. Barnes' vigorous statement that we shall have to turn out ships in greater numbers if we are to get through the trouble during the next few months. There are a number of ship workmen back from the front who have been put to other occupations, while the munitions industry is now in a position to spare a quantity of useful labour. It is all to the good that something definite has been extorted, something on which the public reason can deduce its opinion for it is under the pressure of public opinion that the improvement will be made.

Situation in Lancashire

The shipping difficulty is a matter of concern to the Lancashire Cotton industry. Increased activity has taken the place of the quiet times which characterised business a few weeks ago, but difficulty is experienced in obtaining enough raw material and there is little doubt that imports of American raw cotton will be further reduced. The result of a consultation between members of the Cotton Control Board and the President of the Board of Trade has been a generally expressed opinion that production will have to be cut down to fifty per cent. as compared with sixty per cent at present. As regards prices for their goods the view of the Lancashire manufacturers has become optimistic. Of course, the same concern regarding the question of tonnage for imports of raw material, troubles the mind of the trade with regard to exports. Orders from India for light clothes were sinking rather low, but during the last three weeks there has been a notable increase in the demand. The demand for grey shirtings, however, which, sank to a low ebb a while back, shews no sign of reviving. China sends plenty of orders now, but they are of such an unpractical nature that manufacturers have usually to refuse them. However, Lancashire is receiving bumper war orders on behalf of England and France, while both South America and Egypt have increased their demand. Fine yarns for India have been in increased demand.

Indian Trade.

A "Trade Supplement" that has just been issued by the "Times," is chiefly devoted to the interests of India. Among the many articles by able writers none have interested me more than one on the general trend of Trade, by Mr. E. W. Randle. The writer is particularly interesting when dealing with the Merchant system and gives a word of warning to those Government officials who may too highly dabble with the interests of a class who are being subject to considerable criticism and attack all over the world. Merchants are specialists in a particular department of trade, the intricate details of which are often beyond the scope and time limitations of the manufacturer and producer. I hope my simile will not seem far fetched when I compare this universal agitation against the merchant as such, with the exaggerated cry in the country for a "business Government". Statesmen may have lacked business acumen in the past and there is undoubtedly room for improvement. But statesmanship is a business in itself and involves qualities and a training with which few men whose lives have been confined to trade and finance are endowed. That is the case in noral times anyhow! Up to the present, writes Mr. Rande, the export trade of Great Britain to India has been almost entirely conducted through the medium of merchants, but there is a tendency much favoured by Government officials to encourage the manufacturer to seek his markets direct instead of through the the merchant, the idea being that either the consumer or the producer, or both save themselves the merchant's profit. These are the writer's own words, but his article runs into many columns, so I shall try and say in a few words what I believe to be the purpose of his reasonings.

The Near Future.

The trade of India has made vast strides during the war. When the war is over a large number of the commodities and manufactures that your country at present imports will be produced internally. Great Britain will also find rivals, of which Japan especially may be mentioned. But provided that the prosperity and enterprise of your country advances, as I believe it will, new requirements will spring up and, if I may use a hackneyed expression among the cockneys of London, "what we lose on the boat swings will come back on the roundabouts." Now, presume that the producer of raw material, the manufacturer and the consumer, all deal direct without the help of a merchant, and suppose the particular article they deal in ceases to be required by India! That particular trade with your country will be dead. But that is no reason why the Trade between Britain and India generally should suffer. It would not even be seriously handicapped provided there is a good staff of merchants, who are purely and simply expert traders. These people will soon find out new requirements in the one country and seek out and stimulate a source of supply in the other.

The Tank Week.

As I write a great tank week has opened in London. There will be six of these mighty engines of war in London and the Metropolis is on its metal to provide one hundred million pounds in War Bonds. In the provinces the tanks have done wonderful work and unless London can provide the above sum she must confess herself beaten by the smaller cities. Indeed, unless she subscribes a quarter of a million she will fall behind the proportion wer head of the population of West Hartlepool which at present holds the record in this respect. The official term given to the next seven days is Business week; this is the term used by his Majesty. The King in the simple direct and effective autograph letter printed in all the morning papers. It will also be a flag week in the best sense of the word for every one who has bought a war bond as an excellent, far sighted and patriotic investment, will proudly pin a flag on his or her breast.

Last week was "Business Man's Week" in London, and Tanks were selling War Bonds and War Savings Certificates in all the central districts. The letter published by King George, with its common-sense directness, has so far met with a splendid reception, for it is officially announced that over seventy five millions has already been collected. But London has not finished yet. In such districts as Wordsworth, Islington, Acton, Camberwell and Edmonton, tanks are posted, and doing a busy trade, I write I judge from two that I visited this morning. Those who know London are aware that these are busy localities, teaming with industrious and thrifty people. The total collection for the whole country will soon be known and announced by Mr. Bonar Law in the House of Commons. It is difficult for the average man to gauge the meaning results from large cities like London, Glasgow, Liverpool or Manchester. But an example of the spirit of the people is quickly realised when we note that a quiet little country place like Newport in the Isle of Wight, subscribed over sixty-five thousand pounds, Guildford a country town in Hampshire, over two hundred and seventy thousand, and Ipswich over four hundred and thirty thousand; with proportional results throughout the provinces.

Indian Budget

The summary of the Indian Budget laid before the Viceroy's Council has been received in England. Its proof of prosperity will cause much gratification in business circles here and among that portion of the general population who follow affairs of this kind. I have no doubt that leaders of thought in your country realise the effect that the wholehearted brotherhood with which India has given of her best in men and material to the Empire's autocracy, has had on the minds of the people at home; that your country will continue to reap prosperity in trade and finance is the general wish. As I write the Indian financial year has not terminated, so there is time for even better results. It is to be hoped that the next monsoon will prove favourable. I may be forgiven an expression of opinion that is shared by at least one Anglo-Indian expert to whom I have put the question before transmitting my thoughts for the consumption of readers some of whom understand these matters better than a corresponding London journalist. I refer to the sums set aside for railway construction, irrigation and above all education. They seem to me far from adequate

Merchant Shipping.

In my last letter I had something to say of the building of our new mercantile fleet to replace the losses by the German submarine campaign. I pointed out the mystery that attached to the output for January, which shewed a marked decline. The average monthly output for the last quarter of 1917 was one hundred and forty thousand tons, but in January it only amounted to fifty-eight thousand tons. Sir Eric Geddes acknowledged rightly that January was always a poor month and that the weather was detrimental to a large output. He added that February would probably show nearly twice the output for January. But that does not right the wrong; and as I tried to prove last week the number of ships built and about to be completed does not in any way meet the ravages of the German submarines.

The Government still fails to take the people into its confidence. The people of Great Britain are fighting this war; as I have previously pointed out, they would have made short shift with a Government that had refused to meet its obligations to Europe, civilisation and the freedom of the world when the Kaiser and his military clique, supported by the headstrong greed of the prussianised German people, set out to conquer the western world and dominate the Near and the Far East. By the people of Britain I mean the manual workers, workers with the brain, the professional and middle classes and the squirearchy and nobility. It is not the instinct of a free people to work in the dark at the unexplained dictation of officials. Willingly or unwillingly an imperceptible lethargy is apt to develop among the working men and the comptrollers of our shipping industry at the pettifogging interferences of the Mandarins of Whitehall. Competition, the finest tonic to industry, has been handicapped. Publicity is not given as to the results of the different building centres; which, in itself is a mistake.

Public Opinion.

At present the Admiralty controls the shipping industry. It is hinted in some well informed quarters that merchants shipping is apt to be starved in favour of warships. This may be the case and no doubt the Government finds an excuse for reticence on the point in the danger of conveying information to the enemy. We may, however, take it for granted that German headquarters knows more about it than we do. There is an agitation spreading to put the whole matter in the hands of one strong man. The name that has suggested itself to nearly every advocate of this policy is that of Lord Pirrie, the great organiser at the head of Worff and Harland of Belfast, whose organising genius, knowledge of labour question connected with the industry, energy and tact are certainly as complete as that of any other shipping magnate in the world. If Lord Pirrie proved as competent as his admirers claim that he is, the minor troubles with the rank and file in our shipping yards. would be focussed and dealt with in that direct manner which is so sadly needed at the moment. It is needless to say that, apart from the world wide importance of this question it is one that is of special direct importance to India. As I write comes the announcement that Lord Pirrie has arrived in London and is giving his views to the Government, after a long consultation with the Prime Minister.

Ministry of Munitions.

The advantages of a short war to the profiteerer weigh, heavy in the scale. A peaceable people, who does not let its mind run on martial matters in normal times is ill-fitted to deal with the wiley merchant in materials for munitions at a time of crisis. But if the war is prolonged, as in the present case, the Government learns much as time progresses. The first report on the committee on National Expenditure dealing with the Ministry of Munitions, has an instructive tale to tell. There is insistance that a far more rigorous scrutiny be carried out than is the case at present. The report states that the whole history of the struggle to reduce prices has lain in the continual efforts to obtain information regarding the cost of manufacture. Some idea of what a proper knowledge of such matters might have saved the country may be gathered from the fact that the reductions in the contract prices of gun ammunition following investigation of costs and experience gained in national factories have resulted in the saving of over thirty three millions during the two years ended September last. Other over payments on an exorbitant scale are referred to in the committee's report, which also states some interesting figures with regard to the sums expended on National factories. The total amounts to sixty-six millions. Grants amounting to sixteen millions have been made to private firms to meet capital expenditure. While Ministry propery in the works of private firms amounts to seventeen millions.

REFORMS IN INDIA.

Are you interested in the question of Indian Reforms? These, as you know, will surely come but to deserve reforms, to merit participation in self-government and self-management the people of the country must see that they are able to take an active part in the development of the numerous industries in this land and not leave it to men from other countries. Practical training of a sort can be had here, the difficulty lies with ambitious men, who are unable to go to Europe or America, in getting the necessary THEORETICAL TRAINING here. This however can be supplied by the INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS of London IN YOUR OWN HOME and IN YOUR SPARE TIME at a moderate cost. If YOU are ambitious therefore and wish to help in the aggrandisement of your country you have no excuse for sitting idle, but should forthwith apply for a training in any of the following courses:—

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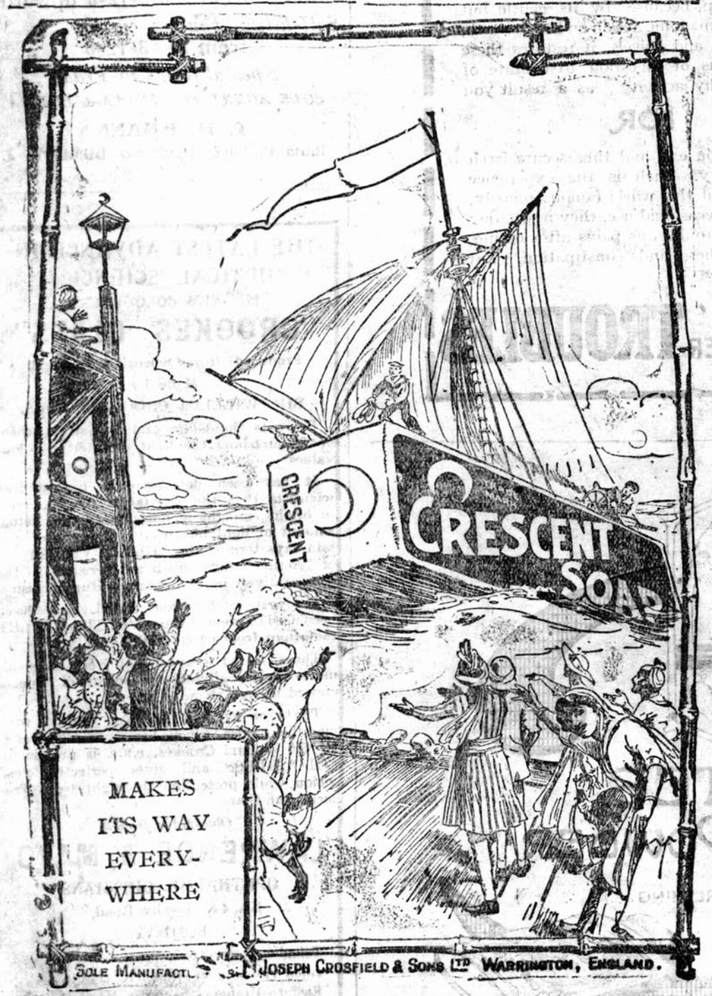

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

REFLECTIONS BY MAGISTRATE ON ACCUSED'S CHARACTER.

"MAGISTRATE OUGHT NOT TO HAVE DONE THIS"

(Before Justices Shah and Marten.)

Abdul Latif vs. The King-Emperor.

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. B. N. Athavle, Presidency Magistrate Bombay.

The facts of this case have been fully reported in these columns when the case was admitted by Their Lordships.

The petitioner Abdul Latif applied for revision of the order passed by Mr. B. N. Athavle directing—while discharging under section 253 Cr. P. Code the petitioner and another who were charged by the opponent Chand Sahib Usman Sahib with criminal breach of trust, criminised misappropriation and abetment under sections 406, 403 and 114 I. P. Code—that the car in dispute be made over to the said opponent under section 527 Cr. P. Code.

The Magistrate in the course of his judgment observed :—

The impression created in my mind on a consideration of the case is that the accused Rahamatulla, who is the manager of the British India Motor Car Co. and a shrewd business-man, having tricked the complainant into a most dishonourable bargain in seeking to make his position more inconvenient and the complainant having become conscious that he was being drawn more tightly in a dangerous net into which he had walked is trying to extricate himself. "The Magistrate after stating the case for the complainant and the defence further observed "I say again that the accused No. 1 in collusion with the accused No. 2 who wanted to get rid of his sunbeam-car caught the complainant in a trap and has made the position of the complainant inconvenient by forcing a dishonourable bargain upon him before he had fully made up his mind. As the complainant had however led the accused to think that he was willing to exchange cars with No. 2 by desiring the coach builder who was repairing No. 2's car to put canvas curtains in it instead of oil cloth ones, I do not feel justified in placing the accused upon their defence as though I am firmly convinced that their conduct amounts to nothing less than forcing a dishonourable bargain upon the complainant. I therefore direct that the two accused be discharged under section 253 Cr. P. Code."

Justice Marten in delivering the judgment observed :—

"My learned brother has asked me to give judgment first in this case. The application is one for revision of an order made by Mr. Athavle directing that a certain Sunlight Car, the subject of a criminal complaint, be made over to the complainant. This direction was made after the learned Magistrate had heard the case for the prosecution and had, without framing any charge or hearing the case for the defence, discharged the accused.

It is only the Sunlight Car with which we are now concerned. In my opinion the real point for consideration is to ascertain so far as we can in whom was the legal ownership of the car at the date when it was taken possession of by the police in this case. It is quite clear that upto the 18th of July 1917 the ownership of the Sunlight Car was in the complainant. It is however alleged on the other side that on the 18th of July there was a bargain by which the complainant gave his Sunlight Car for another car and agreed to pay Rs. 500 for equality of exchange. That bargain is disputed and it is the subject of a civil suit still pending in the Small Causes Court. In my opinion we ought not sitting here as a Criminal Court to determine what are the civil rights of the parties, and in particular whether that bargain did or did not take place. So far as the present materials go I think one must assume for the purposes of the present application that it is not shown conclusively because it is disputed by the other side that the legal ownership of this car was ever transferred from the complaintant to the other parties. I think therefore that the actual order which the learned magistrate arrived at was correct, though I must not be taken to concur in his reasons.

But I wish to add this :—The learned Magistrate in discharging the accused and as I have before said, without hearing any evidence on their behalf, has used several expressions which cast reflections upon their character. In my opinion the learned Magistrate ought not to have done this without hearing the case for the defence. The result is that the accused, although discharged, have no means whatever, as far as I can see, of formally bringing this Judgment, so far as it contains these reflections on their character, before a superior Court for revision. If they had been convicted, then of course it would have been open to us to have overruled the decision. But as the decision is in favour of the accused, they naturally cannot appeal from an acquittal.

Speaking for myself I think that the judgment of the learned Magistrate ought in future to be read as if all expressions casting reflections upon the character of the accused were eliminated from it. I will not specify the observations I refer to, for to repeat them would only increase such harm as may have already been done. If necessary they can easily be identified by a perusal of the judgment.

I need hardly add that our present decision is entirely without prejudice to the civil rights of the parties under the alleged bargain. Those rights will be determined in the Civil Courts. As I have said on other occasions. I do not regard a Police Court as proper place for determining the civil rights of parties. I notice that litigants seem very ready to endeavour to get Police Courts to decide these matters under Section 517. I think that in many cases—in this one in particular,—the parties had much better be left to their Civil Court.

Under the above circumstances I think that the rule must be discharged."

Justice Shah : "I agree."

WHAT IS THE ACTUAL JUDGMENT OF COURT ?

INTERESTING POINT OF LAW.

(Before Justices Beaman and Heaton.)

Tukaram Hari vs. Chunilal Fatechand.

This was an appeal under letters patent against the decision of Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, reversing the judgment of Mr. K. H. Kirkire, who reversed the decree of the Subordinate Judge of Nasik.

The facts necessary in the case are fully given in the judgment of Justice Beaman.

Justice Beaman observed :—

There is I think no question of the correctness of the law laid down in the judgment under appeal. But there remains here the question of fact, upon the answer to which depends entirely the practical application of the law. That question of fact simply stated is: What was the actual judgment of the Court? Where the Court delivers judgment and thereafter nothing remains to be done but to draw a decree such decree being drawn in the office often many days after the judgment has been delivered, is dated as upon the day of judgment. This the law makes compulsory. But that is in many respects although the ordinary, a very different case from the one with which we are dealing. Here it may reasonably be argued that there was no complete judgment and that what occurred showed that the learned Judge delivered a judgment so to speak piecemeal. On the 5th of August 1913 no doubt he wrote a judgment which he describes as the judgment written in his own hand, but that judgment is conditioned in one important particular, the condition to be complied with on the 5th of August 1913 (or apprently the judgment to go for nothing). It also left the question of costs unanswered. Then there were some applications by the plaintiffs who objected to the condition and finally there was a hearing on the 26th August, 1913. At that hearing the parties were represented by pleaders, the points still in controversy were argued, and what may well be thought to have been intended to be a final and complete judgment of the Court since it materially differs from the judgment of 5th August, 1913 was delivered and the decree being made on it it was dated 26th August, 1913. It is true that in the record of these proceedings the earlier judgment is exhibited as Ex No. 32, mesne applications are exhibited as exhibits 33 and 34 and only the decree is added as Ex 35. Still having regard to the facts I have mentioned, I think that it is quite fair to conclude that the judge himself intended the judgment of 26th of August to be the real final judgment in the case in conformity with which alone the decree could be given; and further that he intended the decree to bear the date it did and not to date back to the judgment of 5th August. If that were so, then there could be no questions but that the present appeal is in time, and that without doing any violence to the well established principle upon which the judgment of the Court below is based. Further considering that the law of limitation is restrictive wherever its provisions are equally consistent with the preservation or extinction of the rights, the courts will always lean towards interpreting them in the former sense.

I would therefore reverse the judgment under appeal and restore the decree of the first appellate court with all costs.

JUSTICE HEATON'S JUDGMENT.

Justice Heaton further observed :—

In second appeal it was held by a judge of this court that the appeal which was preferred to and heard by the District Judge as a first appeal was beyond time. That result was arrived at by taking the 5th August as the date of the decree appealed against when the appeal was presented to the District Court and if that were the facts then the decision of this Court in second appeal was unquestionably right. For Act 152 of the first schedule to the Limitation Act gives only 30 days from the date of the decree and that period had been exceeded, even when allowance had been made for the time occupied in obtaining copies. But as a matter of fact the decree appealed against is dated the 26th August and not the 5th. Taking that as the date, there is no doubt that the appeal was within time. It also appears that the judgment in conformity with which the decree was drawn up and the date of which, as provided by law the decree must bear, was delivered in sections. The first part was delivered on 29th July. The second part on 5th August and the last part on 26th August. The decree was dated with the date of the last part of the judgment. It seems to me that in a case of this kind for the purposes of the point of limitation we are considering, we must take the papers as they are made by the official of the Court unless it appears that there is some mistake. I cannot see that there is any mistake in this case. There was a portion of the judgment, the last portion, delivered on 26th of August. It was an important portion of the judgment for it settled finally certain matters which up to that time were still unsettled. Therefore there is nothing obviously wrong in that the decree bears the date of 26th August. It might be argued that it would have been more correct and the decree borne the date of 5th August. But that is a matter about which opinions might well differ; and where that is so it seems to me that for the purposes of limitation the Court should take the papers as prepared and dated by the officials of the Court. My own personal opinion in this case is that the date 26th of August which the decree bears, is the date which it ought to bear. But were it otherwise were I of opinion that the date which the decre ought to bear were the 5th of August, I should still recognise that this was quite a doubtful point, and seeing that the Court had elected to date the decree 26th I should still regard that as the date of the decree for the purposes of limitation. Therefore I agree that the decision of this Court must be set aside and the decree of the Court of first appeal restored with cost.

Mr. D. C. Virkar for the appellant.
Mr. D. R. Patwardhan for the respondent.

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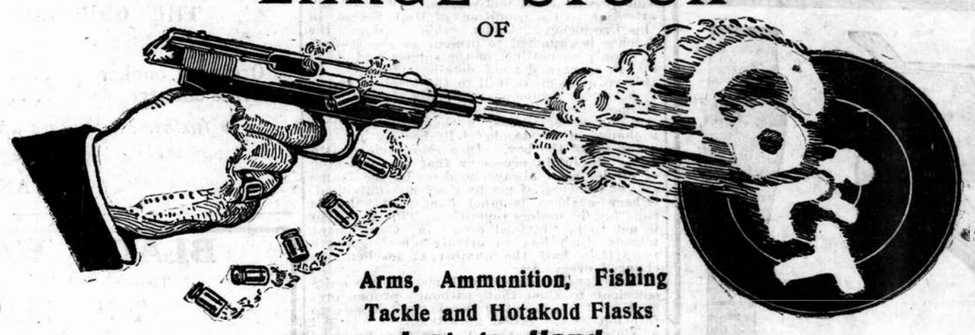

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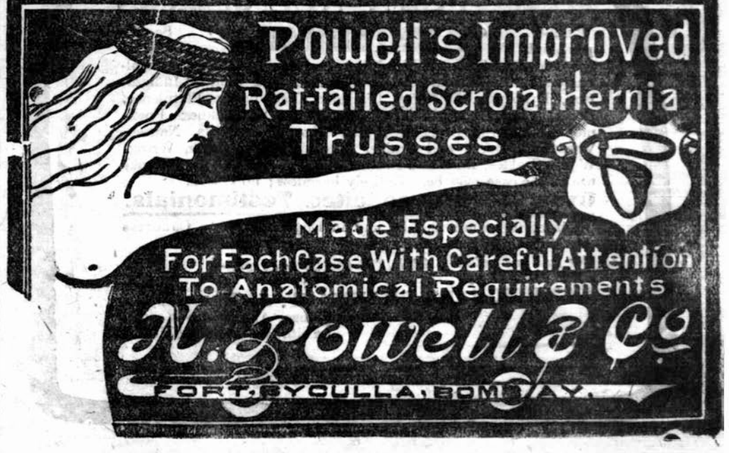

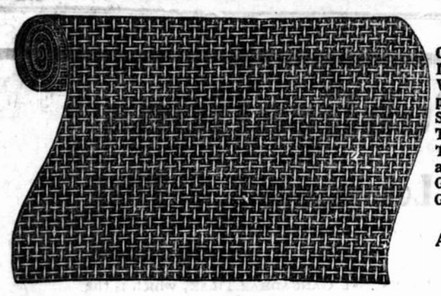

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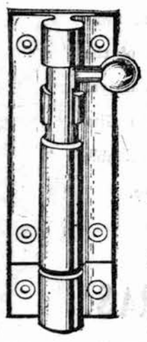

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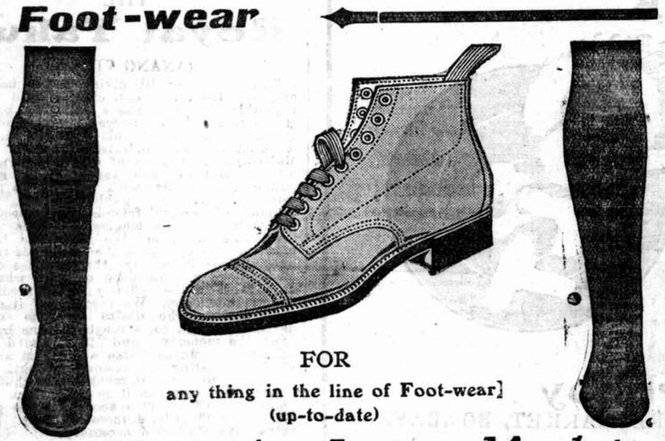

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HISTORY AS IT IS TAUGHT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In a recent Editorial note you refer to the remarks of Prof. Shah of the Mysore University in which he complains about some suspicious statements made in the present history books used in India. There are at present certain books used in our schools, books written with a purpose, and they contain a number of faults of omission; I am not however prepared to support Prof. Shah in his suggestion that in any of the history books statements are knowingly made which are proved to be untrue. If we take for instance Messrs. Marsden and Anderson's "Short History of the British Empire", it is obviously written with the intention of presenting to the students only the brighter side of the development of the British Empire and the authors quietly drop any allusion to Oomichand's affair, the persecution of the Begums or the hurried if not irregular trial of Nandkumar. They also omit references to the checkmate of the British army at Wagaon, or the smuggling of Munitions by Mr. Mallet, and have simply skipped over the very slippery ground of Lord Dalhousie's 'Doctrine of Lapse'. In many cases the omissions are so serious as to give a distorted view, which proves that the writers are prejudiced and therefore not competent to write history books for schools; but I do not think they have knowingly made any false statements or distorted facts.

The real danger is not in a few isolated statements that may be wrong, but it lies in the use of books written with a purpose and by authors who cannot preserve a proper balance of mind. A historian is quite free to draw any conclusions he likes, but before presenting them to his readers, he must place all facts before them in their true perspective. A book like the one referred to above, not only does not deserve to be called a history, but it defeats its purpose by attempting to present as saints, men who were only human beings.

The problem of History-teaching has however become very serious in recent years, at least in this Presidency, and very few men who are not actually teaching history in schools have any idea of its gravity. The question is not whether the history taught in schools is real or sham, correct or incorrect, but whether the students learn any history at all. I cannot say how far this fact is revealed to the examiners at the Matriculation Examination; probably they are yet ignorant of the real extent of the evil, partly because the martyrs of this new system are not as yet in the Matriculation class, partly because the new system is often disregarded in some schools, but chiefly because, the papers examined are those of a select group, a large number being dropped because failures in English and a larger number being detained from appearing at the examination.

Some ten years ago the Department recommended the use of the concntric system, obviously with good motives, but without any attention to the condition of High Schools in this Presidency. Under this system the teacher is supposed to present to the student first only an outline of the subject and then fill in more and more details. First of all this requires great skill in the teacher, and it is not very common. Secondly the student becomes thoroughly dependent on the teacher and a week of illness, a change in school or a change in the teacher tells heavily on the progress of the boy. In a concentric system it is absolutely necessary that the widening of circles must always be done by the same set of teachers if not by the same individual. Otherwise there is much danger of valuable time lost in useless repetition. This condition is not to be obtained even in Government schools much less in private schools, where more than half the number of teachers is changed every year.

These considerations by themselves are quite sufficient to show that without proper precautions the concentric system was doomed to fail, but it has failed more than any one had a right to anticipate. Mr. Marsden proposed to present the outline by telling the boys a few stories from the history they had to learn. He wrote some books containing stories from Indian and English History. The department sanctioned the books and directly or indirectly saw that every school used them. The plan at first sight appears to be sound but my experience is that the stories from history, unless they happen to be also stories of adventure—will interest the students only if they are from the history of their country. The stories from the English history therefore evoke no response in a class of Indian students. And the so-called Indian History again is not the history of the people of India but that of her conquerers and therefore is as foreign to them as the History of England. The history of India is being written now and a story of Raja Raman Mohan, Gokhale, or Gandhi will be really a story from the history of India and will evoke interest in Poona or Lahore, Karachi, or Calcutta, Nagpur or Madras.

The plan of story-telling, insufficient as it is, is made positively objectionable by the way in which it is carried out in schools at present. The story-books of Mr. Marsden are translated into different vernaculars and are used in the lower classes where the boys are of 8 or 10 years, and there the books probably serve some purpose. But under the present curriculum, the boys do not learn anything beyond these stories until they come to the sixth standard. In the fourth or the fifth standard that is at the age of 14 when they have developed intellect enough to grasp and discuss—tolerably simple questions in life social and political, they are taught easy stories from the history of England and India, some of which they have already read from their vernacular translations. Not only the boys do not learn any history as such, they are thoroughly disgusted with the subject by duckings they get *for five years* in Mr. Marsden's story-books.

In the sixth standard the boys are to read Messrs. Marsden and Anderson's "Short History of the British Empire" referred to above. Defective as the book is in many respects, the boys would know some history if they are allowed to read it through. But it is quite unsuited to the requirements of the Matriculation examiners and therefore after they have read about a third of the book, a bigger book like the Ransome's or the Royal History of England and David Sinclair's history of India are prescribed in the Matric class. The boys however, are now faced with the terror of the University Examination and know well where lies their salvation. They do not read the books appointed, it is a physical impossibility in many cases, but buy one of those cheap sketches in the market and learn them by heart.

I have no quarrel with any book or a system. What I wish to point out is that perfect rot has set in the History-teaching in the High Schools of this Presidency and the immediate problem with us is not whether boys are taught history in a proper manner, but whether they are taught any history at all. Whatever be the absolute merits of the concentric system and Mr. Marsden's books, their introduction has altogether destroyed any study of history in the schools. The effects are already visible and it is the duty of the department, the University and the public to see that the things are improved before they become serious. What I have said about the study of history is equally applicable to the study of Geography. It is unnecessary to dilate on the importance of the study of History and Geography and I hope we awake in time to see that the future citizens of Self-Governing India are not deficient in this respect.—Yours, etc.

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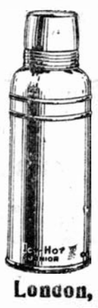

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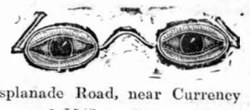

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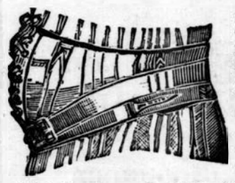

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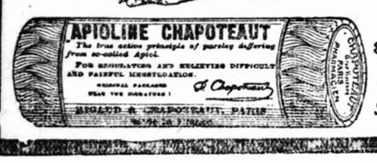

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